INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
BRAND
CONDENSED MILK
Largest Sale in the World.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,299—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, MAY 7 1898.

VISITORS TO THE CITY SHOULD STAY AT
BAILEY'S
(UNDER ROYAL PATRONAGE)
HOTEL
MODERATE TARIFF.
GLOUCESTER ROAD, LONDON, S.W.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
R.M.S. EGYPT	6260	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
* GANGES	4353	T. F. Creery	14th "
R.M.S. ARABIA	3000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th "
R.M.S. CALEDONIA	7598	E. H. Gordon	4th June.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	11th "
R.M.S. ORIENTAL	6284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th "
R.M.S. CARTHAGE	5297		2nd July.
† GANGES	4352	T. F. Creery	9th "
R.M.S. EGYPT	6260	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
R.M.S. ARABIA	3000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
† GANGES	4349	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked R.M.L. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked * proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers transhipthere to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY PORT NIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 1st May, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,313	1st June 1898.
OSEIDON	R. Mayer	3,878	1st July 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 336	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. Brelich	4,233	15th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 675
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1050	Rs. 695

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, via St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue, now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nordeutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c., called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
S.S. VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	21st May.

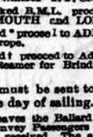
Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGAMA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 59, Church Gate Street, Bombay, May 3, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.



FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Jourdan	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,009	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,355	Colpoillier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
OCEANIEN	4,249	Schmitz	2nd June, 1898

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

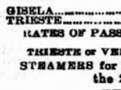
For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

WILLIAM WATSON AND CO.,

BANKERS & AGENTS,

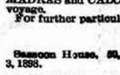


BOMBAY—8, Hornby Road.
CALCUTTA—3-1, Council House Street.
KARACHI—Bunder Road.
LONDON—7, Waterloo Place, S. W.
LIVERPOOL—23, Water Street.
PORT SAID—8, Quay Francois Joseph.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened with any amount over Rs. 500 without charge for Commission, and Interest allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 3, 6, 9 and 12 months, at interest to be learned on application.
PAY, PENSIONS AND ANNUITIES collected FREE of COMMISSION, and without Life Certificates.
Letters of CREDIT payable anywhere, issued at Current Rates.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES AND BANK BILLS issued, cashe or sent for Collection.
TELEGRAPHIC AND REGULAR HOME FAMILY REMITTANCES made AT THE BEST Exchange rate of the day.
ADDRESSES of HOME friends for Telegraphic purpose registered FREE.
VOLUMINOUS Private CODE, minimizing expense, at CLIENTS' Service.
STOCKS, SHARES, &c., bought and sold.
GOVERNMENT PAPER AND OTHER SECURITIES kept for safe custody and interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
MONIES Cabled and paid same day in England. Cost of Message about Rs. 8, and NO COMMISSION charged for remitting.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE—effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the STANDARD and ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICES.
Full information promptly given and Hand books sent free on application.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.



PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including second Cabins FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

NAVY BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

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DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

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DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INVESTMENT, PAY and PENSIONS collected, and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

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CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street

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PENSION VILLA FRANK,

ABEGGSTRASSE, 3.

WELL FURNISHED ROOMS excellent Table, Baths, thermal and other. House stands on its own ground. Within three minutes' walk of Kochbrunnen, Kurhaus, Theatre, Assembly Rooms and Kursaal. Arrangements made with Families for a summer or Winter season.

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THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (Limited).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 12th May, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 10th May, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHI AND GULF.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 12th May, calling at Kurrachi, Jask, Babbao, Lingu, Bahrein, Gushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 17th May, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "MERKARA," 3,099 tons, on or about 7th May, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "WARORA," 3,920 tons, on or about 19th May, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

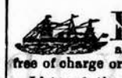
For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 6th May, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.



PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
Calcutta.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., Calcutta.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

London Agents.—Messrs. GRINDLAY & Co.

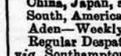
LATHAM & Co.,

BOMBAY: Esplanade Road. KARACHI: Bunder Road.

DESPATCH PARCELS AND CARGO as follows:—

United Kingdom—Weekly.
United States of America—Weekly.
Canada and British North America—Weekly.
Germany and Austria—Bi-monthly.
Italy—Fortnightly.
Australia, Tasmania, and New Zealand—Fortnightly.
China, Japan, and Straits Settlements—Weekly.
South, America—Monthly.
Aden—Weekly.
Regular Despatches to South Africa, West Indies *via* Southampton and Liverpool.

The above Despatches are by Mail steamers, but shipments are effected by cargo steamers sailing constantly for Continental Ports at Greatly Reduced Rates.



SPECIAL attention is given to the clearance of goods through the Custom House, and Consignees and Importers in India may rely upon their interests being most carefully studied. A large and experienced staff is kept constantly employed on the Bunder and at the Custom House, and goods are cleared and despatched with the utmost expedition, and needless charges are thus avoided.

Residents in India should insist on their correspondents forwarding their packages to the care of LATHAM & Co.

CONTRACT RATES furnished to large Importers, Clubs, Messes, &c., for clearance of goods.

HOMEWARD-BOUND PASSENGERS AND TOURISTS.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. receive and store Surplus Baggage and re-ship same.

Articles of Indian Art manufacture received and packed securely for transit.

MESSRS. LATHAM & Co. being directly represented at all the principal European, American, and Australian ports by thoroughly reliable Agents, all packages entrusted to their care will be expeditiously and economically cleared and despatched on arrival at destination.

If desired, passengers can be met on arrival by Messrs. LATHAM & Co.'s Agents.

BOMBAY,	KARACHI,
Esplanade Road.	Bunder Road.

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST:—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single Temple Sides	50	24	16
Soldera	50	28	16

Spectacles and Foldars as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, before as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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OPEN CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS and transact BANKING BUSINESS generally on terms which may be learnt on application; also REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL Agency.

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ROLLED STEEL BEAMS

FOR BUILDING BRIDGES, ETC.

Cheaper, Stronger and more Durable than Wooden Beams. About 600 Tons of Various Sections and Lengths in Stock. Quotations given for Delivery at any Railway Station in India.

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METAL MERCHANTS,
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PACKAGES arriving at Bombay and Kurrachee cleared and forwarded up-country with promptitude and economy.
Property of every description carefully warehoused and stored. Articles of Indian Art and Manufacture received and packed securely for transit, and forwarded and delivered at destination.
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LIFE ASSURANCE

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Established 1874.

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THE FUNDS have more than Doubled DURING 5 YEARS and now exceed

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Economy, Moderate Premiums,
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Acting Manager,
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BEEHIVE BRANDY.

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SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL, AT THE BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.
FOR SALE.
WROUGHT AND CAST. SCRAP, IRON AND STEEL.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Agent, at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P. M., (Gun-fire), on THURSDAY, 12th May, for the purchase of any number out of

24 LOTS OF CAST AND WROUGHT SCRAP IRON AND STEEL TYRES, &c., AGGREGATING ABOUT 783 TONS,

now lying ready for inspection at the Company's Depot, Wari Bunder, Masagon, to be seen on application to the Wharf Superintendent.

Forms of Tenders can be obtained from the Undersigned, and must be sent in with a deposit as security for the due fulfilment of Contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
General Storekeeper.

General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 25th April, 1898.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture, the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones To be had of Chemists, &c., over where in 2s. 3d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

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QUALITY AND CONDITION GUARANTEED.
COMPLETE CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

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PRICKLY HEAT MIXTURE—Cools the Blood .....Re. 1-0
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BEAUTY-CHARM. Keeps the Complexion Clear and affords natural Bloom to the face, so much admired by Ladies, Removing blemishes of the Skin and rendering it Soft and Smooth. Re. 1-6, at MADON, SONS and Co., Esplanade Cross Road, Bombay,

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Established in 1714. Accumulated Funds, £2,932,697 Stg.

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Capital fully subscribed.....£2,127,500 Stg.
Total Security to Policy-holders .....£3,000,694 Stg.

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The Oldest Fire Office in the World, Founded 1710.
Total Sum Insured in 1896 .....£388,950,000 Stg.

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Incorporated by RoyalCharter, 1720. Fire Prem. in 1896, £397,097 Stg.

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Claims paid to date.....£2,725,000 Stg.

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Capital fully subscribed, £500,000 Stg. Reserve Fund, £100,000 Stg.

As Agents of the above-named Companies, we are prepared to Accept Risks, Fire, and Marine, at Current Rates.

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ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST AND CATALOGUE.

FREE ON APPLICATION.

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

MCDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS & LONDON.

SMOKE "BAHADURS" SMOKE "BAHADURS"

THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

HEAD OFFICE: 29, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS
PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	39 7	49 8	66 13
30	27 4	32 6	36 6	42 12	40 11	52 0	69 6
35	31 1	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	53 8	69 13
40	35 11	40 2	44 9	53 3	44 10	57 14	69 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

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Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 6th May, 1898.

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NOTICE.

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The TRANSFER BOOKS will be closed from 5th to 21st day of May, 1898, both days inclusive.

ALOCOCK & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers, Alcock, Ashdown & Co., Ld.
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NOTICE.

THE POWER OF ATTORNEY given by us to Mr. JAMES PEARSON, who proceeds to-day to England on leave, is hereby withdrawn.

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NOTICE.

THE 17th ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on Sunday, the 15th May, 1898, at 1 P.M., at the Registered Office of the Company, at Hinganghat.

BUSINESS:—

I. To receive and adopt the report of the Directors and Audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1897, and to declare a dividend.

II. To elect two Directors in place of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

III. To Appoint an Auditor and to fix his remuneration.

IV. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring forward.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 2nd to 15th May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order,

KESHO SHEORAM,
Secretary and Manager.

Hinganghat, 24th April, 1898.

THE SHOLAPOOR SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on MONDAY, the 16th May, 1898, at 3.30 P. M., for the transaction of the following business:—

1st. To adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Statements of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1897.

2nd. To declare a Dividend.

3rd. To confirm the appointment made by the Board of Mr. Nacoman Monarjee Goculdas as a Director.

4th. To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation but who are eligible for re-election.

5th. To appoint Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th to the 31st May, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
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Bombay, 6th May, 1898.

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NOTICES.

TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Ordnance Officer Dharwar of the Bombay Arsenal up to the 15th May, 1898, for the supply of BEDDING (more or less) to the Bombay Arsenal from 1st April, 1898, to the 31st March, 1899. The term "more" includes the supply of Bedding required up to 25 per cent. in excess of the original tender.

II.—Printed Forms of "Lists" or "Schedules" (I. O. Form 104 or 105) of the Bedding (more or less) for the supply of which tenders are invited, and the form of contract deed which, in the event of tenders being accepted, must be signed and sealed by the Contractors, are obtainable on application in writing to this office daily (Sundays and holidays excepted) from 6th to 14th May, 1898, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M. on payment at the rate of Annas 8 per set of forms.

III.—Tenders will be opened at this office at 12 o'clock noon, on MONDAY, the 16th May, 1898. Parties tendering are invited to attend.

T. FOWLE, Major, R. A.,
Ordnance Officer in charge.

Bombay, 4th May, 1898.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ON and from the 2nd May 1898 and until further notice the train notified to leave Poona at 21-55 and arrive Watharat 3-15 will be cancelled, and the following Trains will run daily between Poona and Koregaon for 3rd Class Passengers only.

1st and 2nd Class Passengers can, however, obtain accommodation in these Trains by giving 24 hours notice to the nearest Station Master.

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	P. M.		P. M.
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Watharat ..... A.	3 25	Satara Road ..... D.	20 49
	P.		21 40
Satara Road ..... D.	4 41	Watharat ..... D.	22 30
Koregaon ..... A.	5 10	Poona ..... A.	4 4

NEVILLE PRIESTLEY,
Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Dharwar, 27th April, 1898.

LIST of ESTATES to which Letters of Administration have been granted to the Administrator General, Bombay, and of Estates which have come under his charge.

JOHN LAMPLOW MORRES, late Assistant Engineer, Poona District.

CHARLES HERBERT MARSHALL, late Lieutenant, 1st Devonshire Regiment, attached to the 24th Punjab Infantry.

CHARLES EGERTON AYERST, late Lieutenant, Commissariat Transport Department, Poona.

EDWARD BECHER LONGHURST, late 2nd Lieutenant, K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry.

JAMES BELL, late Engine-Driver, North-Western Railway.

RUDOLPH MEINCK, late Foreman Watchmaker, in the employ of Marcks and Company, Limited.

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JOSEPH ANTHONY PEREIRA, late of Bombay, Portuguese Inhabitant.

DEVIDAS KHUSAL, late of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant.

NUSSERWANJI DHUNJIBHOY SOORTI, late of Bombay, Parsee Bookseller.

All persons having claims against, being indebted to, or holding property belonging to the abovenamed estates are hereby requested to state their claims, pay their debts and hand over such property to the undersigned forthwith. All claims must be sent to the undersigned at his office within one month from the date of this advertisement. At the expiration of the said period the assets of the estates will be distributed and claims received after that period will not be recognised.

LOUIS P. RUSSELL,
Ag. Administrator-General.

Admr. Genl's Office, High Court Bombay, 30th April, 1898.

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6. The Trident.
7. The 'Aopr' and 'Apwn' of Kronos.
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9. Natural Magnets; Meteorites and Beth-Els.
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J. & J. GRANT	Rothes.
ACKERMANN LAURANCE	Saumur
ANDREW ROWAN	Melbourne.
AUSTRALIAN WINE Co.	Melbourne.
JOS. DIETZL	Budapest.
R. SCHLUMBERGER	Vosiau.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
JOHN CRABBIE & Co.	Leith.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
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BOMBAY

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £450,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.

HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
Rangoon.	Kwala Lumpor.	Manila.
Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT. per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.

Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, (LIMITED.)

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H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
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Calcutta—C. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—P. A. CHURCHWARD, Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVE AND REST ..... „ 15,35,485

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER:

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received at 5 per cent. per annum for 2 and 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND, bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS receive 2 per cent. per annum up to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon all marketable Securities. BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,

C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE:—14, Rue Bergere.

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LIVERPOOL AND MANCHESTER.

CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BANK OF ENGLAND.

UNION BANK OF LONDON.

BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

CURRENT Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangement may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

Dividends, Coupons, etc., on Government Paper, and other Stocks cashed for Customers without charge if remitted Home through the Bank.

Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Produce.

W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital..... $ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund..... $ 80,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors..... $ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. RARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co).
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)

EWEN CAMERON, } Managers.
JOHN WALTER, }

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BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SANFRANCISCO
CALCUTTA	MANILLA.	SHINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; no interest is allowed when the balance does not amount to Rs. 1 at the end of the year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received at 4½ per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and all the chief Commercial Towns in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

G. H. TOWNSEND,
Agent.

G. Chapon, Gaiti Street, Bastoon, and 65, Duncannon Street, South Columbia.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... „ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND ..... „ 6,060,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

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CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

T. KAWASHIMA,
Agent.

Hornby Road.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND £230,000

HEAD OFFICE:

41, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E.C.

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alcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombasa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent Interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Re. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities

H. CHALMERS,
Manager

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

BOMBAY BRANCH: ESPLANADE ROAD.

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects Interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

G. TROST,
Manager.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE THERAPION MARK

This successful and highly popular remedy, as approved in the Continental Hospitals by Bicord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION NO. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other vaunted remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION NO. 2, for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints, secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, etc., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION NO. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. per package of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the world. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers he requires, and observe the above Registered Trade Mark, which is a facsimile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground) affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon. Commissioners and without which it is a forgery.

R. SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for Local and Up-country constituents. Horses Shod on the most approved principles under Personal supervision.

Horses broken to single (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15), Raw Walers Charged extra.

	Rs.
Horses standing at Livery, on Commission Sale, or for treatment including Syce per mensem	35
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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

CRUSHED FOOD, OATS, BRAN, &c., Supplied.

"FOR THE BLOOD IS THE LIFE"

CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

FOR CLEANSING and CLEARING the BLOOD from ALL IMPURITIES it cannot be too highly commended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy Rescues, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It

Cures Old Sores.
Cures Sores on the Neck.
Cures Sore Legs.
Cures Blackhead or Pimples on the Face.
Cures Scurvy.
Cures Ulcers.
Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.
Cures Glandular Swellings.
Clears the Blood from all Impure Matter,
From whatever cause arising.

It is a real specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains. It removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

As this Mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietor solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Translation of letter from Fiji.

The Letter of Jonathan to Mr. Dunsford.

"My Friend.—I write to you to-day to tell you about my illness. I love you very much to-day because of the medicine you gave to me. Three months I was very ill, truly, because of my leg I could not plant yams, I could not go fishing. I could not eat or sleep; but now I am quite well again. It is truly a wonderful medicine. I beg you, Mr. Dunsford, give me one more bottle, as the month of bolis is near.

"Preparation Day (Saturday), Bua, Vanual Levu."

Explanation of above Letter.

In Fiji, at certain times of the year, both the European residents and the natives themselves break out in boils, which, if not immediately seen to, not infrequently develop into terrible running sores. At these times I can consc

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 23m. High water, 0-12a., Low water, 5-15m., 6-48a.
Royal Bombay Yacht Club races.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 5h. 29m. Sun sets, 6h. 24m. High water, 0-40m., 0-39a. Low water, 5-56m., 6-48a.
Department of H.E. Lord Sandhurst, Victoria Terminus, 2 p.m. (Bombay time).

LECTURE.—Mr. Dinshah P. Ghadiali, electrician will deliver a lecture in Gujrati at the Gaiety Theatre on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 4-30 p.m., on "The Black Side of Reformed Society."

AN AFTERNOON PARTY.—An afternoon party will be held this evening, at 4-30 at the bungalow of late Mr. Ramcrishna Maneckjee, 63, Babulla Tank Road, in honour of Dr. S. Nariman, M.D., the medical officer of Umarkhady sub-district, proceeding to Calcutta on plague duty.

THEOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.—The 7th White Lotus Day, in commemoration of the death of the foundress of the society, Madame H. P. Blavatsky, will be held in the Theosophical Hall, 37, Hornby Road, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m. Mr. D. Gostling will preside. There will be readings from the Bhagvad Gita and other sacred books.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Karachi, Muscat, Bunder Abas, Linga, and Bahrein, per extra s. s. Naraen, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 2 p.m., to-day.—Mails for Seychelles, Mombassa, Lamu, Zanzibar, Daressalam, Ibo, and Chinde, per s.s. Warora, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Tuesday, the 10th instant.—Mails for Colombo, The Straits, China, Japan and Australia, per s. s. Chusan, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 11 a.m., on Wednesday, the 11th instant.

FIRE AT MARINE LINES.—Yesterday afternoon, a fire broke out in an empty hut, situated on the south side of a range of huts used for the occupation of the servants of the bandsmen of the Marine Battalion. The municipal fire brigade stations were at once communicated with, and the Fort engine arrived in a few minutes, but the flames spread rapidly and the huts were razed to the ground. A line of hoses attached to a stand-pipe was worked and the fire was put out. The damage is estimated at Rs. 200.

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A BULLOCK CART.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at the J. J. Hospital, touching the death of Rama Govind, a Hindu lad, aged six years, who was on Wednesday last accidentally knocked down and run over by a labour cart at Babulla Tank Road, under circumstances already published in these columns. The boy, whose left thigh and left side had been very badly injured, was kept under treatment in the J. J. Hospital, where he had been removed immediately after the accident. He grew worse and died on the following day. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

FIRE AT NUAL BAZAAR.—About a quarter to 1 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in a betelnut shop on the ground floor of a house belonging to Mr. Ahmedji Ebrahim Nuwab. The shop was in the occupation of one Pandoo Anund, who had closed it about midnight and gone to sleep in it. Shortly after he was aroused by dense smoke with which the shop had become filled, on opening the door he found a number of gunny bags on fire. An alarm was raised, and the Babulla Tank steamer appeared quickly on the spot, followed by the Fort and Chinch poogly engines. The flames were put out before much damage was done. The estimated loss sustained by the shopkeeper was set down at Rs. 8, while that to the building has not yet been ascertained. It appears that an hour before the closing of the shop, the shopkeeper's brother had hung a kerosine oil lamp over the gunny bags, which were found to be on fire, the lamp having apparently fallen down on them.

AN OLD OFFENDER.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Sloane charged Harri Gojaba alias Gunga Gajaba, a Hindu of that repute, having a record of four previous convictions against him, with housebreaking by day and theft of gold and silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 93, belonging to Savichund Tulchand, a Marwaree shopkeeper of Masagon, residing over the shop. On Wednesday afternoon complainant locked his shop and went to Nareiwadi. When he returned about two hours after he found the lock broken open and the door ajar. He opened the door, when the accused came out with a bundle in his hand and commenced to run away. The complainant raised an alarm and chased the thief, who was secured by on Irani shopkeeper, named Khodwadi Rustom, property in his possession. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and also admitted four previous convictions, one for three years, one for two years and six months, and two for one year each. The magistrate committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court.

PARSEE LYING-IN HOSPITAL.—Bai Pirozbai, the widow of Mr. Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia, has paid the handsome sum of Rs. 25,000 to the trustees of the Parsee Lying-in Hospital for the extension of the building, to be named "The Nusserwanji Jehangir Wadia Ward." This will help the committee to supply all the wants of the hospital, including the isolation ward, and the nurses' and servants quarters. It will also help them to accommodate ten more patients. Mr. Tata had in his life time had offered Dr. Temulji Bhicaji Nariman the sum of Rs. 15,000 for this purpose, but as it was found insufficient, the widow has generously increased the amount to Rs. 25,000. The ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of this wing was performed by Mr. Jamsetji N. Tata, the Chairman of the Committee, in the presence of its members on Thursday, at 5-30 p.m. At Mr. Tata's request, Mrs. T. B. Nariman performed the ceremony. The stone was then declared truly and duly laid by Mr. Tata. Bai Pirozbai has in the course of one year given over Rs. 1,05,000 to various charities.

BURGLARY AT PEDDAR ROAD.—Mr. Mahomedbhoy Karimbhoy Ebrahim, residing at Peddar Road, has reported to the police that his sister Khanoobai, widow of the late Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy, the theft of thirty pieces of gold embroidered wearing apparel, collectively valued at Rs. 8,000, and a small tin box containing some private papers. Some other property was also taken from two drawers of a dressing table, a tin trunk, and two cupboards. Two cupboards in the dressing room and two drawers of the dressing table were found wide open and their contents strewn about the floor. Two cupboards in the bed-room were found broken open, and from one of them thirty pieces of wearing apparel, belonging to Khanoobai, were abstracted. About fifteen pieces of gold embroidered wearing apparel, also belonging to the same lady, were found on the ground in front of the cupboard. Nearly the whole of the contents of the cupboard has belonged to the late Mr. Noor Mahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy were found lying on the ground in front of the cupboard. The pockets of the wearing apparel were turned inside out. Two implements of house breaking, a bull's-eye lantern and a serrated skull cap were found in the bed-room. An entrance seems to have been effected by climbing on to the roof and breaking a large pane of glass in a window opening into the bed-room. The tin box containing the private papers was taken from the foot of a hatstand in the bed-room on the ground. In this room there was a wooden cupboard, in one of the drawers of which certain valuable jewellery valued at Rs. 5,000, sealed by Mr. Craigie, solicitor for Khanoobai, on the 2nd or October last, seemed not to have been tampered with. The devisional and detective police are making inquiries into the matter.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION AND USING A FORGED DOCUMENT.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, resumed inquiry into the case in which Mr. Shavakshaw Hormusjee Billimoria charges Mr. Cursetji Dinshaw Bolton with defamation and using a forged document as genuine. Mr. Raikes, barrister-at-law, instructed by Messrs. Little and Co., appeared for the complainant, while Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, defended the accused.

Mr. Dinshaw Fardunji Mulla, solicitor, who is going to England shortly, was put in the witness-box to give his evidence on behalf of the defence He stated that he acted as solicitor for the accused, Mr. Bolton, in the small Causes Court suits. They were cross-suits and were fixed for hearing on the 8th of December, before the Chief Judge. Before the day fixed for hearing, that is, some time after 23rd November, the accused told witness that Mr. Merwanji Rustomji Dalal had undertaken to bring about a settlement of the matter. But as he did not wish to settle it unless an apology was tendered to him by the complainant, he requested witness to draft a letter of apology. He further informed witness that it had been arranged that the complainant should pass a letter of apology through Mr. Ratnagar. Witness drafted a letter of apology on the 22nd and 23th November. After he had drafted the letter of apology, the accused came to witness and told m, that the matter had been arranged. Witness asked him on what terms the arrangement had been made, and he said he did not know. Accused never agreed to pay money to the complainant in settlement of the Small Causes Court suits. In the beginning of December, the accused came to him one afternoon between two and three o'clock, and told witness that complainant had agreed to sign the letter of apology drafted by witness, but that he (the complainant) objected to the word "conduct" in the letter and wanted to have some other words substituted for it. Witness told him the fair copy of the letter, as witness struck out the words "my conduct towards you in" and substituted the words "what has occurer in the matter of." Witness then handed the letter to the accused, who subsequently brought it to him again, and said that he had got it signed by the complainant. Witness saw the signature.

Cross-examined by Mr. Raikes, witness stated that he had not got any notes of his interviews with the accused in his diary. His firm never charged for minor attendances. He was going to charge the accused for some of the attendances. By Ratanagar he meant Mr. Rustomji Ratnagar, the complainant's uncle. Witness understood that the letter of apology would be handed over to Mr. Ratnagar, and Mr. Ratnagar would get it signed. It was not his impression that Mr. Merwanji Dalal had full authority to settle the matter. Witness did not keep a fair copy of the letter of apology in his office, because he looked upon the matter as too childish to be taken much notice of. Witness did not initial the letter when the accused showed it to him. He made no note of it in his diary that the letter was shown to him. Accused did not tell him where it was signed.

The witness having been re-examined, the examination of the complainant was proceeded with, and the case was again adjourned for further inquiry.

THE STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.

THE seventy-second annual general meeting of the Standard Life Assurance Company was held at Edinburgh, on Thursday, the 19th April last. The following results for the year ending 15th November 1897 were reported:—5,446 new proposals for life assurance were received during the year for £2,239,870, 4,733 policies were issued assuring amounted to £1,844,0 . The total existing assurances at 15th Nov. 1897 £23,919, 754. The claims by death during the year amounted, including bonus additions, to £875,169. The claims under endowments matured during the year amounted, including bonus additions to £631,012. The revenue for the year ended 15th November 1897 amounted to £1,125,013. The accumulated funds accumulated to £9,994,723, being an increase during its year of £ 0,000.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

AN inquest under section 174, Criminal Procedure Code, by the District Magistrate into the deaths of the eight persons who died from buckshot wounds received in the course of the recent riot at Gambhankar in the Hoshiarpur district has been ordered. The latest information of the state of the plague in that town gives 14 new cases and no deaths. The totals to the 30th ultimo being 60 cases, deaths 25.

IT is reported that in the recent fight near Sadon on the Bhamo frontier some Kachin military police, who were with the small force accompanying Mr. Herts and Lieutenant Langtry, behaved particularly well in action against the Shans. The experiment of enlisting Kachins has thus proved successful, and it would seem that their objections to discipline and restraint generally have been overcome. More of them should now be enrolled in the military police, as they have no sympathy with Burmans, Chinese or Shans, and their loyalty can thus always be relied upon. They have shown themselves splendid jungle-fighters in their own hills, and it only remains for British officers now to make them really useful armed police.

SERIOUS rioting took place in Calcutta on Tuesday, but the police were able to cope with the various outbreaks of street ruffianism without help from the military. Dread of compulsory inoculation is said to be at the bottom of all the disturbances.

AMONG those who received the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws at the graduation ceremony of the Edinburgh University on April 13th was Mr. J. W. McCrindle, late Principal of the Government College, Patna, whose translation of Greek and Roman works relating to the India of Alexander the Great's period are well known.

MR. A. C. HANKIN, whose dacoit hunting exploits in Central India were celebrated some years ago, is apparently putting his experience to good purpose in his new office as Inspector-General of the Nizam's police. We hear from Hyderabad that he has just succeeded in capturing the notorious dacoit chief, Pandoo, who has troubled the Deccan police for years back.

ORDERS have been issued to withdraw the 1st Brigade of the Khyber Force now encamped at Bara and to place it at Rawalpindi for the present. The Brigade, however, will be reconstituted, and consist of the following troops: No. 8, Mountain Battery, R.A.; No. 4, Company Bombay Sappers; Duke of Cornwall's Light Infantry; Royal West Surrey Regiment; 36th Sikhs; 2nd Punjab Infantry; No. 11, British Field Hospital; No. 64, Native Field Hospital. The Royal Sussex and No. 1 Company, Bengal Sappers, now attached to the 1st Brigade, will be transferred to the 2nd and 3rd Brigades in relief of the West Surrey Regiment and the Bombay Sappers Company respectively. The Brigade will be railed from Peshawar to Rawalpindi. It will probably remain there until the Chitral Reliefs have been completed.

AMONGST the passengers who leave for England on the 10th instant by the French mail Ernest Simons are Mr. Framji C. Mehta, editor and proprietor of the "Kaiser-i-Hind;" Mr. and Mrs. Framji K. Patuck, Dr. Jehangir Tarachand, Mr. Sorabji M. Kauga, solicitor, and the two sons of Dr. Furdunji. Seervai. Mr. Mehta, who has been long connected with the native press in Bombay, is an energetic and enterprising Parsee Journalist, and proceeds to England for the benefit of his health under medical advice. Mr. Patuck is also proceeding to England for an operation on his feet.

FAR worse than the plague, writes the *Englishman*, is the inoculation scare now prevalent in Calcutta. There is not a chaprassie, servant or Babu who is not persuaded that orders have gone out that everybody must be forcibly inoculated; and, in support of this belief, cases are quoted of people having been forcibly inoculated in the streets by being pricked on the neck and back with some instrument resembling a lancet. There can be no reasonable doubt that there are some fanatics making capital out of the scare, and as firmly rooted is the idea in the minds of the ignorant people, that nothing short of drastic measures on the part of Government will restore order. We would suggest that Government should issue leaflets stating that anybody who will call on the Municipal Commissioner of his Ward will be supplied with a ticket of protection. Should occasion arise the holder would refer to the Commissioner for any particulars deemed necessary. Some such arrangement would go far to restore confidence. As matters stand the natives dread moving out of doors for fear of being seized and forcibly inoculated.

A SERIOUS accident occurred at the Golconda mines last Thursday afternoon owing to the blowing up of an old tomb in which a quantity of powder had been stored. Four men were killed by the explosion. It is believed that the men who were killed had entered the tomb with the intention of stealing powder and had effected an entrance through a sky light, the only entrance available. The clothes of the victims were found outside.

THE number on famine relief in Nellore rose from 1,191 to 1,564 last week, the increase being due "partly to gradual cessation of harvest operations and partly to the intermediate system being better understood by labourers." The *Madras Mail* presume the latter means that the workers are now allowed to form their own gangs, as was the practice in Northern India. It was the disregard of this really essential point that imperiled the success of the system in Nellore. Prices, we notice, are still very high and show a tendency to rise higher. In Nellore ragi is selling at 14 1-2 measures as against an average of 29 1-2 measures, and in Chingleput and North Arcot prices are equally high.

MR. G. R. IRWIN, officiating Resident, Jeypore, will probably act as head of the Thagi and Dacoity Department, when Mr. C. S. Bayley proceeds to the Central India Agency.

THE Nawab of Dir has met Major Deane, Political Officer, who is accompanying the Chitral Reliefs. Everything is going well so far with the troops, who should reach Dir to-day (Friday).

SIR JAMES LYALL and the Members of the Famine Commission, Simla, are making good progress in the preparation of their report. The mass of evidence taken is now in the hands of the printers.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL W. B. WILSON, Judge Advocate General's Department, is likely to act temporarily as Deputy Adjutant-General, Army Headquarters, when Colonel Money takes up the officiating command of the Bangalore district.

GENERAL WATERFIELD, Commanding the Allahabad district, proceeds on two months' privilege leave to Simla this week. He will not return to Allahabad as he vacates early in July on promotion to Major-General.

THE balance-sheet of the Simla Municipality for 1897-98 shows that the cash balance at the end of the year was Rs. 25,313 as compared with an opening balance of Rs. 61,118. The latter sum was far too large, and it is well that it should have been reduced. The total receipts were Rs. 3,07,000 at against an estimate of Rs. 2,37,000, octroi (Rs. 80,978) and the house-tax (Rs. 76,000,) being the chief sources of revenue, while land-tax realised Rs. 20,800, frontage-tax Rs. 19,300, the tax on servants Rs. 15,800 and forest revenue Rs. 13,200. The expenditure was Rs. 3,43,000 odd, or Rs. 48,000 more than the estimate, the excess being mainly under the heading of Public Works, Rs. 25,000 having to be found for the new reservoir at the Charot nalah and head-works; while Rs. 16,000 more was expended under the head of "original construction" that had been budgetted for. The Municipality paid, as usual, nearly Rs. 70,000 towards the sinking-funds and interest on its various loans, so that its financial position must be sound. It has, however, to face the responsibility of providing further water-works, which will involve the expenditure of a good many lakhs of rupees, for the extension now being carried out can only serve as a temporary expedient. It must needs increase its indebtedness by fresh loans, and with its assured sources of income there can be no possible objection to this. An abundant supply of pure water must be provided at all costs, for the discomfort at the residents are now undergoing, with unwatered roads and hydrants closed for 18 hours out of the 24 is intolerable. The general health of the station also is endangered by the shortness of the water-supply.

THERE is said to be a hitch after all in the negotiations for the construction of the Simla-Kalka Railway. The Delhi-Umballa-Kalka Company, whose "firm offer" to build the line was accepted by Government, are now desirous of obtaining some concessions which we do not even mentioned in their proposals. The most they can expect, however, is a free grant of land, and this will have to be made by the Native States through whose territory the line will run for the greater part of its length. With Simla already connected the railway would not be an unmixed blessing, unless the alignment was so made as to open out a new suburb near Chota Simla, or on Tara Devi. The length of the line will in any case, be about 70 miles, and the train will be little quicker than the tonga service in the upward journey.

NEW YORK'S fashionable people have taken up the private hansom, although the public one seen is always to remain on the stand and to be seldom used by ordinary mortals, who naturally prefer the inexpensive and rapid street car to the extortionate demands of the cabman. Etiquette, however, declares that the private hansom may not be used after noon, as it is a morning vehicle, pure and simple; wherefore it is requisitioned only for shopping and never for paying calls unless perchance to a very intimate friend, while the dress of the woman who uses it must be a plain tailor-made one and nothing else. These hansoms are hung much lower than the public ones, and are all black upholstered in pale tan corduroy, the monogram, crest, or coat of arms of the owner being painted on the side of the body under the windows.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	0
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	0	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	0	
B	Mandvie	1	0	18
	Chaukla	0	0	
	Umarkhady	0	0	
	Dongri	0	0	
C	Market	0	1	14
	Dhobi Talao	0	1	
	Fanaswady	3	1	
	Bhuleshwar	0	0	
	Khara Talao	0	0	
	Kumbharwada	1	0	
D	Khotwadi	3	0	5
	Girgaum	1	0	
	Chowpaty	1	0	
	Walkeshwar	1	0	
	Mahalaxmi	1	0	
E	Masagon	4	1	25
	Tarwady	0	0	
	Second Nagpada	0	0	
	Kamatipura	0	0	
	Tardeo	0	0	
	Byculla	0	2	
	First Nagpada	0	1	
F	Parel	4	3	11
	Sewree	1	1	
	Sion	0	1	
G	Mahim	7a	4	8
	Worlee	1	0	
	Water Division	0	0	0
	N.-R. & Unknown	9	0	
	HOSPITALS.			
	Modh and Porwad		1	9
	Cutchi-Memon		1	
	Maratha		1	
	Haji Cassum		1	
	Total	37	20	90
	Total plague deaths to date	29,565	25,686	
	Total same date last year	17	16	17

a One from Brampur.

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows:—Arrivals by sea 2,098, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,169, making a total of 4,267 persons. Departures by sea 1,265, and by land through Mahim and Sion Causeways 2,188, making a total of 3,453 persons.

SEGREGATION CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, 4,029 persons in the Byculla Camp; 826 in the Churney Road Camp; 468 in the Goculdas Tejpal Camp; and 27 in the Wari Bunder Camp.

MEDICAL OFFICERS' REPORTS.

Yesterday's reports showed that in the Mandvie ward three cases of plague, four of relapsing fever and no deaths were recorded. In C ward only the Market section showed one case. Three cases were registered in the Parel and Mahim districts. The reports from other wards were not available.

The new Chairman of the Bombay Plague Committee, Mr. A. Cumine, I. C. S., yesterday morning, visited the Tardeo Disinfecting Office to see how the members of the local committee were working in their respective districts. He was met there by the following gentlemen:—Lieut. H. S. Strong, District Officer, Khas Sahib Shaikh Abdool Kadar, chairman, Committee No. 1, Mr. Jamsetji C. Kharadi, Mr. D. K. Desai, of Bulsar, Mr. Bhawaji Shiwaji, and others. He next went to see some of the chawls on the Foras Road and the Balaram Camps.

DAMAUN.

On Wednesday, Lower Damaun presented, to the satisfaction of the people and especially of Dr. Antone Fernandes, upon whom alone and unassisted has the hard work of looking after the plague throughout, all the corners of Lower Damaun since the outbreak of the plague fallen, a clean mortality bill, though on the same date last year the plague mortality was 34. Wednesday was the 80th day from the outbreak of the plague in March last, whereas during the last year, though the outbreak of the plague was on the 3rd March, 12 days earlier than the present year. The first day without death was as late as the 9th July 1897 being the 129th day after outbreak, though followed by clean days on the 18th, 24th, 27th, and 28th idem.

THE PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA

THREATENED RIOTS

ATTACKS ON THE PUBLIC AND POLICE.

THE unrest occasioned in the city by the absurd rumours circulated that compulsory inoculation was necessary for the suppression of the plague, culminated in a series of thousand riots. As a native sweetmeat vendor happened to go to the Salt Golahs at Sulkea on Monday afternoon, when he was laid hold of by two young men, who told him that they would inoculate him which would prevent his getting the plague. They marked the back of the sweetmeat vendor with red ink, and with a penknife, after which the vendor returned to his house in Colootollah, where he mentioned the circumstances to his friends. This soon got wind, and thousands of natives from all parts of the city visited the man during the night. Next morning the rumour spread far and wide that the authorities intended to insist of this inoculation process being carried out, and crowds assembled at various centres of the city, held meetings, and commenced to molest people who were going to their offices and along the public thoroughfares in carriages and tram-cars.

There was scarcely a public thoroughfare in the city which did not show signs of the crowd assuming a threatening and defiant attitude. The principal centres where a good deal of excitement prevailed were the Jaun Bazar, Halliday Street, Entally (Mouni Ali Darga), and Chitpur Road. In Jaun Bazar Street, all tikca-garris with and without occupants were stopped, the traces of the horses or ponies, as the case might be, cut, and the drivers warned not to convey any patients to hospital. Crowds assembled all along this thoroughfare, and molested people who were going to office and places of business. The police came upon the scene, and after reasoning with the mob soon dispersed them. In the meanwhile, similar disturbances were breaking out in other parts of the city, and the last information to reach the Commissioner of Police was that matters looked very serious towards Entally, where a Mr. Tarney was reported to have been blocked by the mob, who threatened to assault the passengers and smash up the cars. Intimation to this effect was brought to the Commissioner personally by Mr. Martin Watt, the Managing Manager of the Company. Mr. James, the Commissioner, taking in the situation at once ordered his Deputy, Mr. Paget, to take down a contingent of armed police, European and Native, to the scene of the threatened riots. Very smartly 35 of the European constabulary force and 20 Sergeants were under arms, each man carrying 20 rounds of buck shot. Besides this, 80 native policemen armed with huge *lathis*, under Superintendent Davis, formed up at the Lall Bazar Police Station, and shortly after started in detachments to Chitpur, and following them Mr. Paget took his contingent of European Police in three vans to the same locality. Telephonic communication was sent to the Body Guard lines at Ballygunj for the reserved force of the Bengal Military Police to march into Calcutta, and within half an hour's time 40 men of the Military Police, fully armed, under the command of Inspector W. H. Hunt, took up its position in the compound of the Lower Police Station. The following this a further contingent of the Military Police marched in From Ballygunj, consisting of 100 strong, and on their arrival at the Central Police Thana were served out with ten rounds of ammunition each.

By this time the full intimation of the threatened riot reached the Commissioner of Police he lost no time in warning the military authorities at Fort William to be in readiness to turn out should their services be required. Captain Wylie, the Garrison Quartermaster of Fort William, accompanied by two sowars, rode up to the head police thana and interviewed the Commissioner, who did not find it necessary to call out the military, as he was confident of coping with every difficulty.

SOME SILLY STORIES.

One has to be prepared to hear all sorts of curious stories which the ignorant mind is bound to conjure up at a time of trouble and unrest like the present. The native is nothing if not superstitious and sensational, and what superstition does not furnish his own or his neighbours' ingenuity and imagination will readily supply. The moment the ignorant got to know something about plague inoculation, the panic which has existed for the past two days rapidly heightened. The Sircar was going to do all sorts of bodily harm to the subjects of the Queen; they were to be pinched, and squeezed, and pricked, and cut in inconceivable ways. As a beginning, a few bold smashes, armed with pieces of twisted wire, nice and pliable, with a sharp weighted point, go about crowded thoroughfares. The wire with needle attached is dexterously thrown at an inoffensive native, he does its work and the operator immediately pulls it back, and nothing is seen either of the wire or the needle or the man who threw it. The person feels the prick and looks all round; he rubs his hand over the part and his hand is smeared with a little blood, and then there is weeping and wailing. A crowd collects, and the man begins to tell his trouble,—how something pricked him on his back or his leg or his arm. Then the bystanders grow wise, and all join in saying that this is the zoolum the Government practices towards a loyal and contented people. Another story that the ignorant natives have got hold of is that the dilling in of the Esplanade tank is the cause of the plague. Water, they say, must not be disturbed by human agency, and they also say that when the work of filling in this tank is complete, the Hughli will run so low that it will be unfit for navigation. One man, a fortune-teller, told one woman that the recent earthquake was the cause of the plague. The ground having opened emitted bad odours which caused sickness, and that this would continue till a great comet, which was to appear on the 12th of June (the anniversary of the earthquake), was seen.

Another story is that the Government had given orders for all the tikca-garis to be broken up as they were all plague infected. This will account for the strange conduct of the Police-station in suspending work. Circular Road was the scene of great confusion at noon yesterday. Strings of empty garis were being driven away as fast as the horses could carry them towards Barrackpur; drivers and syces shouting and hooting and yelling the while. On being questioned they said they were going away as the Government was practising *zoolum* on them.

EXCITEMENT AT HOWRAH.

A reliable correspondent states:—Very great excitement prevailed in Howrah on Tuesday morning owing solely to the inoculation scare. While driving from Sibpur to Calcutta at about half-past nine I came across a group of some thirty or forty persons anxiously discussing this, to them, startling inoculation question. Leaving my carriage I went up to the group and enquired the cause of the commotion. I was told that a doctor, assisted by a native sergeant and two native constables, had, in the absence of the men, commenced inoculating the women in a *bustee* close by. The women beat off the doctor with sticks and sent to the Mills for assistance. The result of this was that the native employes of three Mills struck work and went in search of the doctor and his police escort, but failed to find any trace of them. I remained some time with the men and explained that Government had not ordered, and would not permit, compulsory inoculation, and that the people who had attempted the inoculation on their women were not Government officials, but budmashes. After some argument the men seemed satisfied that Government had not ordered compulsory inoculation. I met no less than four groups, composed of from fifty to a hundred men. They had all the same story, but I persuaded them that it was all nonsense.—*Englishman.*

EVENING PARTY IN HONOUR OF DR. AND MRS. DIMMOCK.

AN evening entertainment was given yesterday at Sir Mungaldas House, Girgaum Back Road, in honour of Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock and Mrs. Dimmock previous to their leaving for Europe. Dr. Dimmock has during the last five years been Obstetric Physician in charge of the Motlibai Hospital and the Sir Dinshaw Petit Hospital for Women and Children, Professor of Midwifery and Gynæcology, Grant Medical College, and has been a member of the Bombay Plague Committee since the first formation in General Gatacre's time. In these various capacities and in his private medical practice, Dr. Dimmock has, by his unvarying kindness and genial good nature, gained the respect and esteem of all who came in contact with him, especially of all his pupils in the Grant Medical College, among whom he has always been a popular teacher. Mrs. Dimmock, as the honorary Secretary of the National Indian Association, has also been a very popular member of society, especially among Zenana women, and she has been known to have worked very hard in raising the "status" of native women generally. The reception given to both husband and wife yesterday was, therefore, very cordial on all sides; and must have been gratifying to them as evincing the hold their good nature and general disposition had acquired for them among all classes of the native community.

Through the exertions of Dr. K. M. Dubash, Obstetric Physician at the Jamsetjee Hospital, teacher in Midwifery at the Grant Medical College, and senior medical officer of the Sion Plague Inspection Staff, a committee of native gentlemen, consisting of the Hon. Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Rao Bahadur Bhaskerrao Pitale, and Dr. K. M. Dubash, was formed about a fortnight ago to consider the best means of honouring Dr. and Mrs. Dimmock before their departure from Bombay. A larger committee was subsequently formed for the purpose, composed, besides the abovenamed gentlemen, of the Hon. Mr. Vijbhukandas Atmaram, Messrs. D. R. Chichgar, Sorabjee Manockjee Damaanwalla, Mahomedalli Adamjee Peerbhoy, Sirdar Cassum Hajee Mitha, Dr. Sclowajee Hormusjee, and others, to raise subscriptions for the purposes of giving an entertainment in honour of Dr. and Mrs. Dimmock. Among the subscribers were representatives of different classes of the native community and many members of the medical profession independently of a few medical men on plague duty. All the arrangements for the entertainment were superintended by a small working committee consisting of Mr. D. R. Chichgar, Sirdar Cassum Haji Mitha, Mr. Bomonji, Dorabji Pudumji, and Dr. K. M. Dubash; and all the details were very successfully carried out. Sir Mungaldas House, its garden-grounds, and their surrounding, were effectively illuminated with gas globes, and stands, pyramids and triangles of white buttees; while flags and bannerets, waving aloft on all sides, with Chinese lanterns, hanging from the branches of trees, added to the general attractions of the scene. The principal features of the bungalow, of the fountain in the midst of the garden grounds, and of the flower-beds therein, were skilfully picked out with white buttees and hundreds of multi-coloured fairy lamps. The decorations of the upper reception hall were suberb; the walls being artistically adorned with palm-leaves, evergreens, festoons of flowers, and other floral devices. The passages leading to the hall were similarly treated with floral embellishment. A large transparency, with the illuminated inscription "Welcome" surmounted the main outer gateway. In the reception-hall the entrance was decorated with a floral device displaying the words "Bon voyage" to the guests to of the evening. A stringband, stationed in the compound, played selections of music during the evening. In the reception-hall, an excellent programme of music was gone through by Mr. and Mrs. Seymour Dove. Some Parsee ladies sang songs with piano-forte accompaniment.

The Hon. Dr. Bhalchundra Krishna, in addressing the assembly, spoke in very happy terms of the great popularity both Dr. and Mrs. Dimmock had acquired in local society by their genial good nature, affability, and kindness to all who came in contact with them. Their politeness to all, he said, had become almost proverbial. Dr. Dimmock had always been very good and friendly to the local medical profession, who liked him for his many good qualities. Mrs. Dimmock, as honorary Secretary of the National Indian Association, had worked very hard in raising the "status" of native women generally; and by giving "At Homes" and Zenana parties, had encouraged Zenana women to come forth into the world from the seclusion in which they had long been accustomed. Mrs. Dimmock had been the instrument for devising a system for the distribution of clothes amongst poor women; and through her exertions, scholarships had been instituted for encouraging education among native females. The entertainment had been got up by their friends and admirers in appreciation of the many good social qualities of both Dr. and Mrs. Dimmock. (Prolonged applause.)

Dr. Dimmock, in replying on behalf of himself and Mrs. Dimmock, tendered his warmest acknowledgments to his friends, and those who had got up the entertainment.

Later in the evening, a move was made to the refreshment tables laid in another part of the bungalow. The party dispersed at a late hour with garlands and bouquets of flowers.

Among those who had accepted invitations, and most of whom were present, were, besides the members of the committee already named, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Messrs. Jeejeebhoy Framjee Petit, Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Fazulbhoy Jumabhoy Lalljee, Abdul Hoosein Adumjee Peerbhoy, Currimbhoy Adumjee Peerbhoy, Sirdar Oomer Jamal, Rao Saheb Ellapa Ballaram, Messrs. Vussonjee Khimjee, Tribhowandas M. Nathoobhoy, Lakhamsy Nappoo, Narayen Trimbak Vaiyad, Cumma Ramjee, Narandas Ranchojee, Jeejeebhoy M. Jeejeebhoy, Jamnadas Nursey Khatao, Durumsey Damjee, Dr. Acsão D. Gama, Surgeon Captain Herbert, Dr. A. M. Page, Dr. Miss Benson, Mr. and Mrs. Fairclough, Captain and Mrs. Swine, Lieut. Warneford, Messrs. T. J. Strangman, S. M. Moses, F. H. Brown, H. S. Reed, Mr. and Mrs. Arnold, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Peace, Mr., Mrs. and Miss Ashby, Professor Haffkine, Messrs. W. E. Waite, W. S. Millard, A. Cumine, Mr. and Mrs. Fraser, Major and Mrs. Mitchell, Mr. and Miss Barnett, Miss. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. Trevor Smith, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Byrne, Dr. De Monte, Miss. Green, Miss. Truman, Miss. Harris, Mr. Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, &c.

SPANISH STEAMER AT COLOMBO.

THE Spanish steamer Isla De Panay arrived in Colombo from Singapore early on last Friday. She is a vessel belonging to the Cia Trasatlantica of Barcelona—which Company has already used a steamer the Isla de Mindanao to America—and homeward bound, with a large number of invalids and Spanish soldiers from Manilla. She carries a few quick-firing guns on her main deck, and has mountings for heavy guns as well. In consequence of this, and the fussy way they do things in Ceylon, and possibly on account of certain information which had reached the Government from Singapore, the last port the vessel touched at, Messrs. Aitken, Spence & Co., the local agents of the vessel, were warned that the local Government would probably put difficulties in the way of the coaling and supplying of the vessels at Colombo. They, therefore, immediately wired to the Company in Europe to put themselves in communication with the Secretary of State, through the Spanish Embassy at home, asking that the Ceylon authorities might be instructed to supply the vessel with the necessary coal, water, and provisions as usual. The vessel is in no sense of the word a vessel of war; and even if she were such there is no reason why she should not be supplied with the necessary coal and provisions to allow her to proceed on her way to the next port, viz. Aden. But they usually get it bafoogged in the spicy island.

MILITARY NEWS.

MAJOR C. C. MONRO Royal West Surrey Regiment, has been promoted in the 1st Battalion and proceeds home at once.

COLONEL N. R. STEWART, Marwara Battalion Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Teversham, 3rd Madras Infantry; Captains D. B. Thomson, 29th Bombay Pioneers, and A. W. Newbold, 22nd Madras Infantry, are rejoining their corps from leave in England.

HOME REMITTANCES.

THE following is the Weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury by means of Council Bills of the 3rd May, 1898:—

	£
Amount to be remitted during 1898-99	16,000,000
Remitted from 1st April 1898 to 30th April 1898	2,037,500
Balance to be remitted from 1st May 1898 to 31st March 1899	13,962,500

ROWLAND'S ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitens the teeth, prevents acid arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers. Ask for Rowland's Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

SPECIALITE FOR THE SKIN.—Purest, most emollient and most hygienic of all soaps. The ALBINO MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a blessing to all, a delightful luxury for the toilet, bath, and nursery; and leaves the skin in a pure, refreshed and healthy condition, absolutely pure. A boon to sensitive skins. Indispensable for children. Of every Chemist

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LTD.—Open their HORNBY ROAD SHOWROOMS, MONDAY, May 9th.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Brilliant DIAMOND, RUBY, Emerald and Pearl Jewellery, property of Mrs. Mehrbai Dady, THIS DAY, at 1 P.M., at Crawford's Rooms.

BOOTS and SHOES.—Made to Order of English and Country Leathers, for ladies promptly executed. Trial respectfully solicited. 11, Military Square Lane, opposite Watson's Hotel.

SOFT-FRONTED SHIRTS.—Blues, White and Pink, Self-Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24.—ASQUITH AND LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Str. et.

EVERY HOUSEHOLD should keep ready at hand a Jar of BAEL FRUIT PRESERVE, manufactured from fresh Fruit only by THOMSON TAYLOR, is the best remedy for Diarrhœa and Dysentery, 35, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WANTED, on six months' probation, a Native AUDITOR, conversant with the Hindi System of Accounts, age 35 to 45. State caste, present occupation, forward certificates, not pay with allowances rising to Rs. 150, according to qualifications. Apply to "N. B.," care of this Paper.

DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, for a first-class Business, a thoroughly efficient DRESSMAKER. Hills in the sea-mon. Apply with references and salary required to "No. 55," care of this Paper.

DECK CHAIRS.—In great variety, comfortable and durable from Rs. 7-8. JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ltd., Bombay.

THE POONA HOTEL—QUIET, COMFORTABLE, ROOMY. This First class well-established Hotel stands in the best position in Poona. Close to Gymkhana, Post, Telegraph Offices, Council Hall, five minutes' walk from Railway station. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious, it is upper-storied, with convenient drawing-room and large cool, pleasant verandah.

RIPON HOTEL.—MAHABLESHWAR, Most Centrally situated and on the Healthiest locality of the Hill. Away from Public Latrines and Native huts, Rooms bright and clean. Cuisine Excellent. Tariff moderate. Visitors will do well to apply to the RIPON before making final arrangements elsewhere.

THE ROYAL GYMKHANA HOTEL CO., LANOWLI, has been re-opened, entirely new and expert Management, ten minutes walk from the Station; Westerly upper storied rooms Table excellent. All Home Comforts provided.

MATHERAN—PINTO'S HOTEL.—This well-known and Comfortable European Hotel is NOW OPEN. The most central position is a great advantage to residents. Terms moderate.

SPARE AMMUNITION for No. 2 AIR-GUN 1 Box Pellets Rs. 2; 1 dozen Darts, Re. 1-8; Springs, Rs. 4. Spare Ammunition for No. 3; Air Gun 1 Box Pellets Rs. 3; 1 doz. Dar s, Re. 1; Spring replaced. Rs. 4.—STEFFENAUER & Co. Fort, Bombay.

JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LTD.—COMPLETE FURNISHING WAREHOUSE, Open MONDAY, May 9th.

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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 28th Oct. '97. Memo. No. 1736—S a of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawl at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Ballwalla's Ague Mixture. . . . There was not a single case of failure. I wish it should have still more wider circulation. . . . As for Ballwalla's Ague Mixture or Pills no more Testimonials are required, when they are used with success for the Staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette," "Times of India" "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Ballwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay Discount to the Trade.

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Imports and Exports of Bullion.

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As the Mangaldas Nathubhoy Travelling Fellowship has become vacant, the Syndicate will proceed to make another election. Candidates for the Fellowship must forward their applications to the Registrar on or before Thursday, the 16th June, 1898. (For further particulars see pp. 306-307 of the Bombay University College for 97-98.)

THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA SCHOLARSHIP.

The Syndicate invite applications for the Government of India Scholarship, appointment to which falls to be made during the present year by the University of Bombay. The applications must be forwarded to the Registrar so as to reach him not later than Monday, the 27th of June 1898. (For further particulars see Notification in "Bombay Government Gazette" of 10th March, 1898, Part II, p. 351.)

By Order,

D. MACDONALD, M.D., B.SO., C.M.,
University Registrar.

Bombay, 5th May, 1898.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

BOMBAY MARKET REPORT.

FRIDAY EVENING, MAY 6.

OWING to the lessened tension in the Money Market, the feeling has become easier, and in consequence thereof, the purse-strings of the Presidency Bank were loosened yesterday, when the Bank's rate was lowered by one per cent., and stands now at 12 per cent. The enquiry for Cotton has been moderately large, and in prices the slight fluctuation in some descriptions has been favourable to buyers, while in others it has favoured sellers. The excess in arrivals of Wheat and Seeds over those in the corresponding period last year, noticeable last week, has continued unabated. During the opening portion of the past week Exchange was steady at last Friday's closing level, and then rates fell off, but have since partially recovered, being given this evening, however, at a decline of 1-32d. for Bank, and 1-16d. for Private Paper. Quiet but steady in tone Government Paper has shown but a slight change in rates from those quoted last mailday, and this evening's prices are the same as those of last Friday for 3 1-2 per Cents, as well as for 3 per Cents. Freights have been a firm and strong market, with some enquiry for Continental ports, both ready and forward shipment, and an advance in rates of some 1 1-2s. per ton. Imports have been a steady market with an increased business passing.

MONEY.—With the slight lessening of the tension in the Money Market noticeable last week, the increase in the Cash Balance of the Bank of Bombay, as disclosed by Monday's Return, was not as great as in the previous week, having been some 15 lakhs, at 134 1-2 lakhs, as against 28 lakhs, at 119 3-4 lakhs. From Public Deposits at the Head office there were withdrawals to the exsent of 2 1-2 lakhs; there was a decrease of 5 1-2 lakhs in Loans, and of 1 lakh in Balances with other Banks. Public Deposits at the Branches were 10 lakhs more; Private Deposits, 3 1-4 lakhs; and Bills Discounted and Purchased, 4 lakhs.

The feeling in this market becoming slightly easier, the Directors of the Presidency Bank reduced the Bank's rate yesterday by one per cent., making the minimum now stand at 12 per cent. The rate in the open market is 9 per cent.

EXCHANGE.—At opening last mail-day there was a steadier feeling in the market with 1s 4 5-32d. to 1s. 4 3-16d quoted for three months' sight Credits, and 1s. 3 15-16d for Bank Telegraphic and Demand. The enquiry for Bank Paper was very limited, and Merchants' Bills were in but small supply, a few having been reported at 1s 4 5-32d. some re-sales of Bank Wire were done at 1s. 3 31-32d. On Monday the market was quiet in tone at 1s 3-15-16d for Bank Telegraphic and demand, and 1s. 4 5-33d for three months' sight Credits. The latter were scarce, and there was no business reported in them; but a fair amount of Bank Wire was done between Banks for near forward delivery. Yesterday the market was steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s 4 1-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Merchants' Bills were offering, and rates advanced to 1s. 3 1-8d. for Demand, 1s. 3 27-32d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Bills. Rates opened to-day at 1s. 3 7-8d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 3 29-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 5 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits. Rates hardened slightly during the day. 1s. 3 29-32d. being reported for Telegraphic, and 1s. 4 1-8d. being asked for three months' sight Credits. The latter have been scarce, and but little reported in them. We quote at closing:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 7-8d. per rupee.
Telegraphic	1s. 3 7-8d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 3-32d. "
Francs	1/39 3-4 "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Quotations opened last Saturday at 94 11-16 for Money, and 95 1-4 for Account, for 3 1-2 per cents, with 87, nominal, for 3 per cents. On Monday rates advanced 1-16 per cent. to 94 3-4 for Money, and 95 5-16 for Account, for 3 1-2 per cents, in a steady market; Threes were unchanged at 87. The market was very quiet in tone on Tuesday with 94 3-4 quoted for next Settlement, for 3 1-2 per cents. On Wednesday 94 5-8 was named for Cash for 3 1-2 per cents, and 95 for the next Settlement, with Threes unchanged at 87. Yesterday rates were quiet but steady at 94 5-8 for Cash, for 3 1-2 per cents, 95 1-16 for the Settlement, and 87 for Threes. The cash rate for 3 1-2 per cents has remained to-day at 94 5-8, but that for the Settlement has declined to 95, while Threes have remained at 87.

SHARES.—This market has been generally inactive, and prices do not show much movement. Compared with last Friday's quotations there has been an advance of Rs. 25 in Queen Mills, of Rs. 10 each in City of Bombay and Currimbhoy, and a decline Rs. 7 1-2 in Jamshed Manufacturing, Rs. 5 in Maneckjee Petit, and Rs. 2 1-2 in China. In Press Scrip, Mofussil Co. are Rs. 2 1-2 lower; and in Miscellaneous, Port Canning are Rs. 7 1-2 higher. Bank of Bombay have declined Rs. 7 1-2.

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.—In "Grey Goods" a somewhat larger business has been done. Up-country buyers have operated more freely in "Mulls," "Jaconets," light weights of "Shirtings," and such other makes as are in particularly good request at this time of year. For "Bleached Goods" there has been a good demand for summer qualities, and large sales are reported of these goods from the Cawnpore and Delhi markets. In "Dyed," "Turkey-Red" "Printed" and "Locally-made Goods" some business has transpired at current rates. The clearances of "Imported goods" from the bazaar during the week have been some 3,400 packages, and of "Locally made" 1,500 bales.

YARNS.—The up-country dealers continue to buy but moderately; and China qualities do not attract that amount of attention which the low rates ruling warrant.

METALS.—Brazier's Copper is 4 ans. per cwt. dearer; and Swedish Bar Iron, 8 ans. cheaper.

COAL.—Sales have been reported during the week of "Deshagur," for June delivery, at Rs. 16 per ton, and for May at Rs. 16 1-4 per ton; also some "Wilson's S. Yorkshire," May-June shipment, at Rs. 17 1-2, and "Japan," May shipment, at Rs. 14 1-4. Owing to the continued strike in Wales, Cardiff Coal is still scarce, and the difficulty in obtaining a sufficiency of railway waggons in Bengal makes Bengal Coal also scarce. The market closes firm and advancing; we quote alongside.

	Ready.	Forward.
Welsh Hartley	Nil.	Nil.
West "	Nil.	Rs. 17 1-2 per ton.
Australian	Nil.	Nil.
Pewell	Rs. 22 per ton.	Nil.
Cardiff	" 22 "	Nil.
Japan	Nil.	14 1-4
Bengal	" 16 1-4 "	" 15 "
Singareni	" 14 "	" 13 3-4 "
Seebpore	Nil.	Nil.
Sanctoria	Nil.	Nil.
Deshagur	" 16 1-4 "	" 15 "

EXPORTS.

COTTON.—The enquiry for this staple has been good thoughout the past week, shippers and the mills alike being well in the market. In prices the movement has been upward in descriptions of Broach and Bengal, and downward in those of Bhownugger. To-day a moderate business has transpired in a steady market.

The Receipts of Cotton of the new Crop into Bombay during the week have been 60,500 bales, compared with 55,000 bales in the corresponding week last year, and 69,500 bales last week.

The following are to-days quotations for full pressed Cotton with the equivalents in sterling, cost, and freight to Liverpool via Canal, without Commission Viz:—

	Per Candy	Per lb. C. & F.
Bengal, Fine	Rs.	147-3 3-16d.
Do. Fully good	"	139-3 1-16d.
Do. Good	"	.....
Bairas, Fine	"	148-3 3-16d.
Do. Fully Good	"	143-3 1-8d.
Khandesh, Fair Good	"	143-3 1-8d.
Oomra, Fully Good	"	1 0-3 7-32d.
Dholera, Fine	"	160-3 3-8d.
Do. Fully Good	"	150-2 7-32d.
Do. Good	"	143-3 3-16d.
B. G. Dharwar, Good	"	101-3 3-32d.
Westerns	"	.....
Broach, Fine	"	167-3 1-2d.
Do. Good	"	165-3 15-32d.

The Arrivals of New Crop Cotton into Bombay this season, as compared with last, are as follows:—

	Season. 1897-98. F. P. Bales.	Season. 1896-97. F. P. Bales.
Bengals	109,000	273,500
Berar	359,500	280,000
Khandeish	299,000	225,500
Barsee and Nuggur	73,500	84,500
Hingunghat	9,000	10,000
Persian and Sind	13,000	15,500
Broach	113,000	122,500
Dholleras	111,000	139,000
Compta and Dharwar	12,500	28,500
Westerns	500	1,500
	1,155,000	1,150,500

The movements of Cotton to date show the following comparison with the previous two years:—

Receipts.	1898. Bales.	1897. Bales.	1896. Bales.
For the week	72,343	53,321	67,324
From 1st Jan. to 5th May	1,052,269	991,200	1,248,004
Clearances to Great Britain and Continent.			
For the week	47,231	13,388	31,192
From 1st Jan. to 5th May	223,431	330,234	453,718
Clearances to China, Japan, Calcutta &c.			
For the week	5,628	8,020	(32,446
From 1st Jan. to 5th May	130,857	241,547	474,116

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—Prices of Wheat have further advanced 7 1-2 to 8 annas per cent., being now quoted at Rs. 6-12-0 for White Pessy 91 per cent., and Rs. 6-9-6 for 85 per cent. In Bold Linseed there has been a falling of 3-4 1-1 anna per cent. White gingelly is annas lower, and Mixed 1 anna; and Yellow Guzerat Rapeseed is 2 annas less.

The comparative of Imports of Wheat and Seeds are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	309,357	19,491	170,519
Do. from 1st January to 5th May	1,712,021	431,026	1,869,105
Linseed for the week	58,512	31,203	152,955
Do. from 1st January to 5th May	502,910	145,192	2,313,021
Rapeseed for the week	71,230	100,059	36,047
Do. from 1st January to 5th May	611,708	382,920	400,934
Gingellyseed for the week	18,057	7,503	6,731
Do. from 1st January to 5th May	689,079	347,870	799,191

The Clearances of Wheat and Seeds to Great Britain and Continent are as follows:—

	1898. Cwts.	1897. Cwts.	1896. Cwts.
Wheat for the week	543,425	...	87,122
Do. from 1st January to 5th May	1,193,789	811	476,069
Linseed for the week	89,707	1,000	37,898
Do. from 1st January to 5th May	971,115	145,294	1,443,855
Rapeseed for the week	101,831	19,888	9,917
Do. from 1st January to 5th May	633,129	228,520	393,330
Gingellyseed for the week	121,857	7,999	40,318
Do. from 1st January to 5th May	975,229	301,826	910,726

DIVINE SERVICE.

FOURTH SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, MAY 8.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Cruickshank in E flat. Hymns Introit No. 1, 133, 319 and 236.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon—Hymns 270, 512 and 138. Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Newton in F.
Daily Matins at 6-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-15 a.m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST.

(Colaba Afghan Memorial Church.
7 a.m.—Matins and Sermon (Parade Service).—Hymns 163, 193 and 165.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion—Hymns 163, 320 and 107.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 250, 281 and 477.

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

(Colaba Causeway).

8 a.m.—Rev. I. F. Row.
6 p.m.—Mr. Frank Anderson, B.A.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

(Byculla, Victoria Gardens).

9-30 a.m.—Service by Mr. F. R. Atkins.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Service by Mr. F. R. Atkins.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCHES.

BOWEN CHURCH—Apollo Bunder.
Behind the Apollo Hotel.

9-15 a.m.—Sunday School.
11 a.m.—Sermon by Rev. H. E. Barrell.
6 p.m.—Sermon by Rev. I. F. Row.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

GRANT ROAD CHURCH.

7-30 a.m.—Sunday School.
8-15 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Sermons by Rev. W. H. Stephens.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, ESPLANADE.

(Near School of Art).

Incumbent.—Rev. C. Gilmer.
8 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 140, 273 and 255.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 191, 274 and 28.
The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11 a.m.—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon by Rev. T. Davis.—Hymns 303, 309 and 191.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, and Sermon by Rev. W. G. Peel.—Hymns 436, 328 and 238.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Matins.
7 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
6 p.m.—Evensong (Choral) and Sermon by Rev. Father Gardner.
Alms for the poor.
Daily 6-30 and 7 a.m., and 8 p.m.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.
8 a.m.—Choral Communion—Hymns 138, 323, 260 and 324.
4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Choral Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 126, 125 and 24.

BAPTIST CHURCH, BELASSIS ROAD.

(Opposite Byculla Club.)

8 a.m. and 6 p.m.—The late Pastor Rev. H. E. Barrell will preach.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School with Adult Bible Classes.
Wednesday, 6 p.m.—Prayer meeting.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

(Madras time.)

8-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion by Ven. the Archdeacon W. E. Scott.—Hymns 215 and 317.
6-30 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon by Rev. L. Davis.—Hymns 546, 371 and 164.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

8 a.m.—Morning Service.—Hymns 282, 234, 240 1st tune and 247.
6 p.m.—Evening Service.—Hymns 128, 237, 176 and 433.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

THE following is a list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay during the week ending 5th May:—

Station from.	Address in full as received.
Khandala	Carnagie,
Dhawangaon G I P	Mr Howick, Sassoon Buildings High School, Fort.
Surat	Kookhai, care of Beheramji Hormusji Engineer's Bunglow.
Phulpore O R	Roop Narain, care of Bawah and Co Office, Fort.
Margao W I P	Pedro Filippe Rodrigues, na englja de Ponsor
Mussoorie	Mr J W Rosenthal, 4 Colaba Causeway.
Mysore	Syed Gibbs, Jockey, Great Western Hotel.
Ootacamund	Dickin's Kiskee.
Coventry	

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 2nd April, 1898, on 491 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	50,000	3,19,000	4,000	3,73,000
Or per mile of Railway	128	672	9	809
For previous 12 weeks of half-year.	6,12,000	23,93,790	55,581	30,97,371
Total for 13 weeks	7,01,000	27,08,790	60,691	34 70 571
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year	80,689	2,62,981	3,560	3,87,231
Per mile of Ry do.	175	541	8	6.3
Total to corresponding date do.	11,71,880	24,70,465	59,152	37 [illegible],505

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 85,769
Decrease to date ..... " 2,30,934

I. M. RAILWAY.

Week ending 16th April, 1898.

Description.	1898.	1897.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open	933	940	...	...	...	...
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers	61,357	40,198	21,159	...	17,121	...
Goods	82,595	75,469	7,127	...	1,25,895	...
Other earnings	4,689	4,663	26	...	29,228	...
Total for week	1,50,642	1,20,330	30,312	...	...	...
Aggregate	21,15,339	19,42,493	...	...	1,72,846	...

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

(Compiled for despatch by the Weekly Mail to Europe.)

CONTENTS:—

1 DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES—HOMEWARD MAILS FROM BOMBAY—OUTWARD MAILS FROM EUROPE—HEADS OF INTELLIGENCE.
2-3 THE WEEK.
4 In the Red Sea—Entertainment to Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S.
5-6 Indian Telegrams.
7 The Currency Question.
8 MILITARY NEWS.
9 The Simla Season—Rejoicings at Potled—Prince Ranjitsinghji in Rutlam—The Mahableshwar Season.
10 Notes From the Persian Gulf—Hyderabad Notes—The Jamsetjee Nasarwanjee Petit Institute.
11 Departure of Sir James Campbell—The Quarcentenary of Vasco Da Gama.
12 Assault on European Soldiers—Presentation to Mr. Alfred King, of the G. I. P. Railway—Collision With a Native Craft at Sea.
13 LEADING ARTICLES: The Currency Committee—Re-visit of the Export Trade.
14 LEADING ARTICLES: The British Treasury and Frontier Campaigns—The Tirah and the Afridis.
15 LEADING ARTICLES: Opening up Bombay—Modern Research and the Jains.
16 LEADING ARTICLES: The Proposed Gold Currency—The Hostile Coalition in the Far East.
17 BOMBAY AND PRESIDENCY—Evening Party at Chateau Petit—The Magazines of the Month.
18 The Garhshankar Riot—FRONTIER NEWS—Bombay Volunteer Artillery—Royal Bombay Yacht Club.
19 The City Mortality.
20 Plague on Board the s. s. Patna—Presidency Plague Mortality—The Plague in Calcutta—BENGAL.
21 Bombay Municipal Corporation—Arrival of R. I. M. Survey Steamer Investigator—Municipal Standing Committee.
22 Bombay

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE HISPANO-AMERICAN WAR.

WHERE ARE THE FLEETS?

LONDON, MAY 6.

No news has yet been received of either the Spanish or American Fleets in the Atlantic Ocean.

ANXIETY AT WASHINGTON ABOUT MANILA.

Some anxiety is felt at Washington owing to the absence of any news from Manila.

ANXIETY OF THE POWERS TO INTERVENE.

The continental Powers are anxious for some form of intervention between Spain and America, but Great Britain is unwilling to interfere, knowing that America would object to any such action.

A SKIRMISH IN CUBA.

According to newspaper reports two detachments of Cubans from Tampa landed on Wednesday, one on the northern shore of Cuba and the other near Mariel. The United States gunboat Wilmington dispersed the Spanish cavalry, who were resisting the landing of the detachments, inflicting a loss of seventy men.

THE REBELLION IN SIERRA LEONE.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Sierra Leone rising now practically involves the whole Colony.

The bulk of the factories have been burned by the rebels, and the native managers and missionaries have been massacred.

The rebels are now in the Waterloo district close to Freetown where the Governor has enrolled a body of Volunteers.

Reinforcements of West Indian and West African troops besides some artillery have been despatched to the Waterloo district.

Her Majesty's cruiser Blake has left Gibraltar to land a Naval Brigade at Freetown.

THE CURRENCY COMMITTEE.

In reply to a question in the House of Commons, Lord George Hamilton said the Currency Committee would commence its deliberations immediately.

DISTINGUISHED GENERALS AT WINDSOR CASTLE.

Sir Donald Stewart and Sir William Lockhart visited her Majesty the Queen at Windsor Castle, this afternoon.

THE PLAGUE.

A suspected case of plague has been landed at Suez from the Red Sea coast.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, MAY 5.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Clyde, with the homeward mails of the 30th ultimo, arrived here, at 5 p.m., to-day.

THE PROPOSED ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 6.

No further particulars about the formation of the Royal Army Medical Corps have reached Simla, but it is understood that the arrangement announced by his Excellency Lord Lansdowne concedes practically all that the Army medical officers have so long claimed. They will now become members of an integral body like the Royal Engineers with complete independent control over their own subordinates, who at present number some 3,500 in England alone. They will also exchange the present preposterous double-barrelled nomenclature for the simple military titles which will mark their rank without confusing them with combatant officers, with whose functions they have never desired to intefere.

THE KHYBER FORCE.

The force in the Khyber will be still further reduced as soon as practicable. Orders upon the subject are unlikely to issue, however, until the middle of the month. Meantime, a large reduction is being made in the Nowshera Base Hospital.

ORDER OF MERIT.

Sowar Rahmat Singh, 9th Bengal Lancers, is gazetted to the Order of Merit for saving Lieutenant Morris life in Bara Valley, last September, by helping him on to his own horse under heavy close range fire and getting him into cover, Lieutenant Morris's horse having been killed.

CHITRAL RELIEFS.

The Chitral Reliefs arrived at Robat yesterday, all well.

SIR A. MACDONNELL'S LOCUM TENENS.

Mr. Latouche to-day assumed the N. W.-P. Lieutenant Governorship, vice Sir Antony Macdonnell, proceeding on six months' leave.

THE VICEROY'S MOVEMENTS.

The Viceroy makes Mashobra his head-quarters for the next ten days.

SURGEON-GENERAL HARVEY AND ANTI-PAGUE INOCULATION.

A striking note by Surgeon-General Harvey on Anti-plague Inoculation appears in the *Gazette*. It shows that alike in Poonah, in villages in Baroda, in Dasmaun, in Kirkee and elsewhere, wherever it has been possible to test results of Dr. Haffkine's inoculation, those inoculated have enjoyed very distinctly greater immunity from plague than those uninoculated. The statistics are still imperfect, and it has yet to be ascertained how long the protection lasts. The fact, however, that those inoculated during the first outbreak in Bombay continued during the second outbreak, a year later, to show markedly greater immunity than those not so protected, points to its lasting a considerable period.

In the case of certain villages in Baroda, where Mr. Haffkine inoculated more than a thousand people, all living under precisely similar conditions and all similarly subjected to plague infection, the results were checked case by case and family by family by Surgeon-General Harvey himself, Surgeon-Major Bannerman, and Surgeon-Captain Dyson, and Dr. Harvey writes that they seem to him to show that while inoculation as at present practised is not an absolute protection either against seizure or death, is is of immediate value both as prophylactic and as modifying the severity of the disease and reducing the mortality. The figures he quotes fully bear out Professor Haffkine's claim that it is efficatious in from seventy to eighty per cent. of cases; and the fact that when they had observed its results the villages in the centre in Baroda where experiments were conducted became convinced of its efficacy and the inhabitants of a neighbouring hamlet sent in a deputation praying to be inoculated also speaks well for the measure of success obtained.

Dr. Harvey concludes: The "position, therefore, seems to warrant Government in extending the facilities for inoculation and inducing people to accept it by all legitimate means. The serum takes some six weeks to prepare; and the technique of the process requires great care, and can only be carried out by experts, but actual inoculations can be done by any medical officer according to printed instructions.

The preparation is painless, but the serum causes a certain definite reaction in which the temperature rises to about 102 degrees F., and local irritation at the seat of infection usually lasts for some days, and is frequently severe. This makes people shy of undergoing inoculation, unless they have something to gain by it and the fear of plague is in many instances insufficient to overcome these objections."

"GAZETTE OF INDIA NOTIFICATIONS."

Home Department—Sir Francis Maclean is gazetted Vice-Chancellor of the Calcutta University.

Foreign Department—Lieutenant E. O'Brien officiates as Assistant Governor-General's Agent at Baroda, vice Hancock, on deputation.

Captain Masters-Smith, V. C., is posted as Political Agent at Harauti and Tonk.

Mr. Laing is gazetted Assistant Secretary. Foreign Department, vice Captain Bayley, who relieves Captain Pinhey in Baghelkhand.

Marine Department—Assistant Engineer Laslett is promoted to be Engineer.

Lieutenant Windham is granted six months' extension of leave on medical certificate.

Military Department—Sub-Conductor D. Davies, Bombay Miscellaneous Department, is transferred to the pension establishment.

Commander-in-Chief's Orders.—Second Lieutenants Cassels, Hutchison, and Adair are gazetted Wing Officers in the 10th, 20th, and 30th Bombay Infantry, respectively.

Colonel Warburton is permitted to reside out of India, on vacating the civil appointment.

Major J. A. Ferrier, R.E., is granted two years' furlough.

THE PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, MAY 6.

Since the 28th ultimo no fresh villages have been attacked in Jullundur District. Up to the 2nd instant there had been 2,314 cases, with 1,416 deaths.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN KASHMIR.

THE PALACE AT JAMMU TOTALLY DESTROYED.

During the night of the 28th April, when the Royal household and people of Kashmir were making merry and witnessing fire-works let off in celebration of the hair clipping ceremony of Raja Sir Amar Singh's son, a fire broke out suddenly in the palace at Jammu, the grand building, in which the public offices were situated, being totally destroyed with all office records.

The other buildings were, however, saved with great difficulty.

Mr. M. Nethersole, State Engineer, left Srinagar for Jammu on the 3rd instant to prepare plans and estimates for the rebuilding of the palace.

BURMA AND QUARANTINE.

RANGOON, MAY 6.

The Burma Government have refused to impose quarantine for ten days against Indian arrivals.

The letter of the Secretary to Government says:—The adoption of the proposals referred to would involve the abandonment of the principles of the Venice Convention of 1896.

The Port Health Officer has now authority to detain and keep under observation any suspicious persons, and he can include in this category any persons from an infected area.

The order issued on May 4 to treat vessels containing fugitives from Calcutta as infected ships is cancelled.

BOMBAY COMMAND ORDERS.

POONA, MAY 6.

The Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces is pleased to make the following appointments:—Station Staff—Lieutenant Stone, 1st Battalion, Royal Fusiliers, to be Station Staff Officer (2nd Class) at Neemuch in addition to his own regimental duties (no qualified officer being available for station staff duties alone), vice Captain Bond, who has vacated the appointment on proceeding on leave out of India on medical certificate.

Deoli Irrigation Force—Lieutenant Naugle, Quarter-Master, 3rd Infantry Hyderabad Contingent, officiating Wing Officer, Maywar Bhil Corps, is transferred in the same capacity.

Army Medical Staff—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Kirkpatrick had charge of the current duties of Principal Medical Officer, Mhow and Deesa Districts, from 10th to 16th April 1898. Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Trevor has taken charge of the current duties of Principal Medical Officer, Sind District, from 4th March 1898, inclusive, as additional duty.

Under instructions from Army Head-quarters in India, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Beamish is directed to proceed to Mhow to officiate as Principal Medical Officer, Mhow and Deesa Districts, vice Surgeon-Colonel Maunsell, proceeded on leave.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is intimated that Major Birch, No. 25 Company Western Division, has been appointed to command No. 9 Mountain Battery, R.A. Major Powell, No. 9 Mountain Battery, has been posted to No. 25 Company Western Division, R.A.

Under instructions received from the War Office, it is intimated that the undermentioned officers have been posted to No. 13 Company Eastern Division, R.A.:—Major Ingham, from the Employed List; Captain MacGowan, from Second List; Captain Cleeve, now student at the Staff College, posted to No. 26 Company Eastern Division, R. A.

Under instructions from the War Office, Captain Ruck Keene, Royal Fusiliers, is directed to proceed to England to join the 3rd Battalion, to which he has been posted, on promotion from Lieutenant, Shropshire Light Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieutenant:—Second Lieutenant Lough, R. A.; Second Lieutenant Cobbe, R. A.; Second Lieutenant Formby, 1st Battalion Wiltshire Regiment.

In continuation of Command Order No. 218 of 1898, it is notified for information that provision will be made in the annual Home Indents for 1899-1900 for the supply of Indian pattern Infantry whistles for issue to British and Native officers of Native Infantry regiments on payment.

The following extract from the "Punjab Government Gazette," dated 23rd April 1898, is republished:—At an examination in Biluchi language held at Quetta on the 9th and 15th April, the undermentioned gentlemen were declared to have passed the prescribed tests by higher and lower standards:—Higher Standard—Captain Marsh, Border Regiment; and Lieutenant Hay, 29th Bombay Infantry. Lower Standard—Captain Mallaby, R. E.; Captain Marsh, Border Regiment; Second Lieutenant Nicolay, Border Regiment; Lieutenant Cox, Wiltshire Regiment, Lieutenant Hay, 29th Bombay Infantry; and Lance-Corporal Adams, Commissariat Department.

The undermentioned are reported to have passed the required examinations in the following languages:

Urdu (Higher Standard)—Lieutenant Dassels, 1st Bombay Grenadiers; Lieutenant Stewart, 16th Bombay Infantry; Second Lieutenant Bruce, 24th Bombay Infantry; Second Lieutenant Steele, Wiltshire Regiment; Lieutenant Duncan, Aide-de-Camp to the Lieutenant-General Commanding the Forces, Bombay.

Urdu (Lower Standard)—Surgeon-Lieutenant Richards; Lieutenant Atlay, 26th F.B., R.A.; Lieutenants Law and J. D. Oyly, Wiltshire Regiment; Lieutenant Davidson, 1st Infantry H.C.

Persian (High Proficiency)—Lieutenant Bigg Whither, 7th Bombay, Infantry.

Persian (Higher Standard)—Lieutenant Jacob, Assistant Political Agent, Zhob Pushtu.

Lower Standard.—Surgeon-Captain Ricketts, and Surgeon-Captain Smith, Captain White, 17th Bombay Infantry; Lieutenant Codrington, 17th Bombay Infantry; Second-Lieutenant Ashburner, 24th Bombay Infantry; and Second-Lieutenant Bruce, 24th Bombay Infantry; Schoolmaster Smith, R.A.; and 2nd Class Assistant Surgeon Beal.

Subordinate Medical Department—Private Cockburn, Border Regiment.

The undermentioned officers have been permitted by the Secretary of State for India to return to duty:—Colonel Stewart, Merwara Battalion; Captain Thomson 28th Bombay Infantry; and Lieutenant Searle, 9th Bombay Infantry.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs, under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Captain Jacob, Wing Officer, 30th Bombay Infantry, for one year (pension service thirteenth year commenced 30th January 1898.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Extension—4th Bombay Cavalry—Major Forbes, 3 months, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

The Judge Advocate-General's Department—Captain Rich, 5 months, on half pay, from 13th October 1898, inclusive, on medical certificate, granted by the Secretary of State for India.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Anchor Line s. s. Armenia left Liverpool for Bombay yesterday.

SUEZ, MAY 5.

The P. and O. s. s. Valetta, from Calcutta and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

The Messageries Maritimes Co. s. s. Ernest Simons left Colombo for Bombay on Friday, the 6th instant, at 5 a.m., and is expected here on Monday, the 9th instant, day light.

The N. Y. K. steamer Muke Maru left Colombo for Bombay on the 5th instant.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MAY 5.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady and the Manchester market quiet.

Good Bhowmuggur ..... 3d.

32 per cents. Consols 111 1-8

Bar Silver 26

£3 per cent. Rentes 103

2½ per cent. Sterling Loan 114 1-2

3½ per cent. Rupee Paper 92 7-16

£300,000 was paid into the Bank of England.

The Bank of England Returns for the week ending yesterday, show the following results:—Total Bullion, £33,100,616; Increase, £1,910,000; Public Deposits, £11,500,000; Decrease, £900,000; Other Deposits, £30,300,000; Increase, £1,300,000; Other Securities, £32,800,000; Decrease, £1,100,000; Notes and Gold, £22,700,000; Increase, £1,700,000. The Bank's Reserve is 45 per cent. of the liabilities.

ARRIVAL OF H. E. LORD SANDHURST.

H. E. LORD SANDHURST, Governor of Bombay, accompanied by Surgeon-Major H. Martin, Medical Officer, and Captain Young, Aide-de-Camp, arrived here yesterday morning from Mahableshwar by the Poona passenger train, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus. The train by which his Excellency arrived was three-quarters of an hour behind the time. Notwithstanding the arrival had been announced to be a private one, several officials and gentlemen had assembled at the station to meet the Governor. Amongst those present were: Mr. P. C. H. Snow, I.C.S., the Municipal Commissioner; Mr. R. H. Vincent, C.I.E., Commissioner of Police; Mr. A. Cumine, I.C.S., Commissioner of Customs, and President, Bombay Plague Committee; Mr. W. T. Morrison, I.C.S., Collector of Bombay; Mr. C. T. Burke, Acting Chairman, Bombay Port Trust; Surgeon-Major H. P. Dimmock, member of the Bombay Plague Committee; Brigadier-General A.G. Creagh, Commanding the Bombay District; Captain C. M. Dnost, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District; Mr. C. C. James, member of the Plague Committee; Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Executive Engineer, Bombay Municipality; Mr. Playford Reynolds, Superintending Engineer, Public Works Department; Surgeon-Captain W. E. Jennings, District Medical Officer; Captain Lewis, Dr. Hutchinson, and Sirdar Cassum Haji Mitha. Lord Sandhurst, on alighting, shook hands with all present, and, in company of Dr. Martin and Captain Young, drove to the Secretariat, where his Excellency is putting up. A salute of seventeen guns was fired from the saluting battery to announce the arrival. The Hon. Mr. A. Wingate, C.I.E., the Plague Commissioner, also arrived here by the same train, and alighted at the Byculla station.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, APRIL 25.

THE troops which had already arrived at Brazagoon have now been reinforced by about 3,000 more, which have arrived from up-country. They are reported to be waiting for a few days before making a move against the Tangistanis. They have already captured several men who were guilty of robbing and levying taxes on the roads contrary to the new Custom House regulations. Two of them they are reported to have blown from guns, and the remainder have had either their ears or hands cut off as a warning to their fellows. Probably when the troops do move against the Tangistanis, they will simply retire to the hills, as it is known that their leaders are already hiding in a part some distance down the coast and are waiting for the first onward move on the part of the Persians to take a dhow and cross to the Pirate Coast. If the Persipolis were here it might be possible to despatch her to lay off the coast and intercept the fugitives, but unfortunately she is otherwise employed at Galag.

The Kapeh expedition appears to have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion at last, and the headmen of the tribe to which the murderers belong have found it politic to give them up. One was killed in the act of resisting capture and the other two are now on board the Persipolis. What appears to have really brought the tribe to its senses is that the country has been completely eaten up by the two expeditions despatched against it. Provisions of all sorts are almost unobtainable, and it is reported that the Persian soldiers have even killed for food all the camels and horses they could lay their hands upon. They therefore thought that as they could not get rid of their unwelcome guests in any other way, they had better give up the murderers and be done with it. Captain Sykes, who has been recently making some enquiries at Bunder Abbas, arrived in shire by the mail steamer Kilwa last week, and after Bu- remaining here a couple of days left for Shiraz.

The Resident, Colonel, Meade, has returned from his trip to Muscat in the R. I. M. S. Lawrence in the course of which the case of the guns captured in the Baluchistan was settled. The native members of the Court were the Vizier and the Commander of his Highness the Sultan of Muscat's Army, and the finding was practically that in accordance with his Highness' decree of January last—the seizure was lawful, and that of making out a new manifest at Port Said and altering the postmarks on the cases was illegal. That this decision will be allowed to stand without appeal is extremely unlikely, and it is very doubtful if the latter part of the finding is not in direct conflict with the present custom. I hear on good authority that the underwriters have paid upon their policies, and therefore they will now fight the case. Dr. Hanck, the German Consul at Bushire, who went down some time ago to see the Sultan about the consignment belonging to a German firm which was seized in the Baluchistan, had uncommonly hard luck. To begin with he was so seriously indisposed at Muscat that, I hear, he had to leave without an interview, and to complete his bad luck he engaged a passage on the Patna. When he reached Bushire he was not allowed to land, and was carried on in the ship to Basrah; but the ship had both small-pox and plague, and was detained an extra week. After leaving Basrah another case of plague was experienced at Fao, and after leaving in a northerly gale the ship ran on a bank and stuck for a couple of days. When at last she arrived here, the unlucky passengers, who also numbered a Russian plague doctor returning from studying the disease in India, amongst their number, found that they had to undergo another week's rigorous detention at the quarantine station, which may truthfully be described as the reverse of a pleasant or luxurious habitation, being deficient in many of the necessaries of life.

The Residency steam launch, which, as I reported last week, was manned by blue jackets from the Sphinx, is still stationed off the Custom House, and has served to overawe the populace. It is now reported that the Imperial Bank of Persia has obtained control over the Customs at Bunder Abbas, Lingah, and Mohammerah as well as at Bushire and Kermanshah. This means that all the principal ports in Persia will be more or less under our control, and that our prestige will be practically unquestioned.

With regard to the state of affairs in Bushire things are somewhat mixed and many conflicting interests are at work. All the large native merchants have combined together and have signed an agreement to the effect that as long as the 5 per cent. export duty is maintained they will clear nothing from the Custom House. This determination they have communicated by telegraph to his Imperial Majesty, and they have also represented that the country is now practically in the hands of the foreigners. They have obtained as yet no answer, nor are they at all likely to obtain one. The real object of this ring is to starve the poorer classes into committing excesses, as they know that the stock of food in the bazaar is running very low and will soon be exhausted, so they think that if the poorer classes find that they are unable to buy food in the bazaar they will be ready to believe that it is due to the action of the Customs officials and they will commence rioting. In this manner the wishes of the native merchants would be carried out without their appearance in the matter. The best way of meeting this move will be to reduce the tax on all food-stuffs to the old scale, and thus remove any cause of complaint at the very start, for there can be no doubt that the people are much too poor to pay any enhanced price for the common necessaries of life. With the exception of this food tax the common people seem pleased with the change of officials, as they benefit in other ways, for instance, the tax which was formerly payable at the town gates has been abolished, and in several other ways they will benefit.

It is not at all unlikely though, that had it not been for the promptitude shown by the Consular officials and by Captain Baker, R. N., in moving the men-of-war round, and in placing an armed launch off the Customs House, the mullahs and native merchants would have created trouble. As things are they are distinctly afraid for thier own safety. It is a matter of congratulation that things have so far passed off peaceably, because had trouble arisen in this place, when the time came to take over the other ports there would undoubtedly have been trouble in each port taken over. If all goes well the whole country is once assured, and if these roads are improved as they easily could be, there can be no doubt that a great future is in front of this country, and that its trade will increase by leaps and bounds. Especially does this apply in the case of Mohammerah, which will in the near future divert much of the trade from Barrah and Baghdad, for when once the roads become safer, merchandise which is now sent to Northern Persia via Baghdad will then journey via Mohammerah. This port will also divert a good deal of trade from Bushire, for the route will be much superior to the present one through the Kotals.

THE NEW P. AND O. S. S. ARABIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 22ND APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s new s. s. Arabia, Captain J. L. Partitt, R. N. R., with the overland mails of the 22nd ultimo, arrived in harbour at 8 o'clock, yesterday morning, bringing only a few passengers. She is a sister ship to the Indus and to the unfortunate China, and was intended to be used at the commencement of the cold weather season, but owing to the engineers' strike in England has only recently been completed by Messrs. Caird & Co., of Greenock. She is a magnificent vessel, 500 feet in length, 54 in breadth, and 34 1-2 in depth. She has a net tonnage of 4,200 tons, and her engines have an indicated horse power of 10,000 tons. She has four engines triple expansion and direct acting, and six boilers. The Arabia has not been provided with a refrigerator—a sure indication that she is to be kept to the Bombay and London line. Her registered speed is 18 knots an hour. The builders were Messrs. Caird & Co., of Greenock. Her appointments are the same as those of the Indus, and therefore need not be described in these columns. She brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Aviet, Mrs, infant and two children
Baptista, Mr P J and Mrs
Boylette, Miss
Boylette, Miss M
Buiter, Mr W
Caddeley, Lt Col W L and 2 Misses
Cox, Mrs J
Cruickshank, Mr W
Crester, Mrs
Coles, Miss Lister
Eade, Mr M H
Grore, Miss
Gray, Major, Mrs and infant
Hosking, Mr A
Keene, Mrs
Langdon, Mr W
MacMillan, Mrs and infant
Marten, Mr J
Michell, Mr R
Newbold, Capt A W
Pole, Mrs V N
Prendergast, Mr H H L
Speechly, Mr

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bailey, Mr C H
Craigie, Mrs
Canning, Mr Gordon
Campbell, Col J MeN
Elsworthy, Mrs
Grand, Lt-Col
Gyaikin, Mrs C H G
Lloyd, Mr
Oliver, Mr N R
Owen, Mr F A
Oman, Mr J C
Pudramjee, Mr and Mrs
Syrie, Mr J
Sime, Mrs
Stewart, Col
Thelwall, Mr and Mrs
Thelwall, Mr J
Tupper, Mr, Mrs and Miss

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Mr A R
Campbell, Mr C B
Daw, Mr W C
Ehlers, Mr R W
Lamb, Mr R A
Mauxes, Miss and infant
Skene, Mr W F
Woodburn, Lady
Willock, Mr W A

FROM PORT SAID—Clifford, Mr C

FROM ADEN.

Gillan, Capt A
Staddon, Mr R L G
Smith, Mr F

THE continuance of the plague in India is a calamity for all, to be deplored by all; but looking at the matter for the moment merely from the administrative point of view, the officers who will feel the strain most are the members of the Indian Medical Service in civil employment. Last year, after the famine was over, the urgent demands for medical officers at the front, during the series of expedition on the frontier, had to be met by stopping all leave and recalling men who were absent in England. This year the continuance of plague in the Bombay Presidency and the spread of the disease into Upper India have caused the civil authorities to refuse to pass on applications for leave, for they urge that even now there are not enough doctors to meet an emergency. If the plague declares itself in epidemic form in Calcutta, the strain on the Medical Service will be greater than ever. Altogether, we fear, our Civil Surgeons will have to slave in harness for another twelve months at least, nothing short of the strongest medical certificate being held sufficient to justify their obtaining leave. There must be a number of hard cases which the Government of India would do well to take into consideration; it is an unwise policy to work men until they actually break down.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 22.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

Up to almost the last moment very many not wholly uninformed persons thought that somehow means would be found of averting war, and we can hardly realise that we are on the verge of a conflict which may have momentous consequences not only for the two countries now about to commence hostilities, but to the world at large. Many were induced to hope for the best until the eleventh hour, partly by a belief in the potency of the Papal intervention and partly by the fact that Mr. McKinley had throughout the protracted crisis apparently never despaired of maintaining peace. Even after the deadlock caused by the differences between the Senate and the House of Representatives had been cleared out of the way and Congress presented an unbroken front to Spain, the President did not abandon his belief in the possibility of a pacific termination of the difficulty. On Tuesday Mr. Smalley, the able New York correspondent of the *Times*, could telegraph from the seat of the American Government as follows:—"There remains in Washington perhaps one man who still thinks it possible to preserve peace. That man is the President." When the mail left London, a week ago, all eyes were fixed on Congress. The Senate was then debating what its course of action should be, whether it should agree to the resolution as adopted by the House, friendly to the President, or vent its spleen against the Kebublican Party by lacking on to the motion as it then stood that would be embarrassing to Mr. McKinley and his Cabinet. One of the more notable of the speeches made on Friday, was that of Senator Wolcott, whose name is known in connection with the abortive Currency Commission. He declared that he would vote for the majority resolution, but that he wished to dissociate himself from the insinuations against the President, who, though brave himself, abhorred war. Mr. McKinley, said the Senator, had many things to contend with, including a disgraceful journalism and the impassioned utterances of Congress, which all helped to make the task of diplomacy more difficult. While the result of the contest could not be in doubt, he disagreed with those who considered the Spaniards cowards. They were cruel, but brave, and Americans should understand this fact. The sitting was suspended in the evening and the debate resumed on Saturday morning. In the course of the discussion one Senator had the courage to declare that there was no good reason for the United States to go to war, and another maintained that no glory was to be gained in "conquering Spain." Eventually Senator Turpie's amendment recognising the "Republic of Cuba" was passed by fifty-one votes to thirty-seven.

Altogether twenty-five Senators took part in the debate, and the speeches are said to have been characterised by impassioned force and eloquence. Sunday was a *dies non*, and yet not altogether so far as the result of the voting in the House on Monday showed the members of the "the Democratic, Populist, Silverite and Radical pro-Cuban coalition must have spent the day in pretty vigorous lobbying. The normal Republican majority in the House is 50 and the usual working majority 60. The resolution rejecting the Senate's resolution recognising the Cuban Republic was only carried by a majority of 33. Fourteen members of McKinleyism were in minority. The Senate by 46 to 32 refused to agree to the deletion of their obnoxious amendment and declined to consent to a Joint Committee of the two Chambers being appointed. The matter thereupon came up in the House which after refusing an amendment to agree with the Senate, insisted upon its own resolution and demanded a conference. The Senate then gave way as regards a conference. The joint committee consisting of three Senators and three Representatives immediately set to work. After sitting continuously six hours and 25 minutes they agreed to the Cuban Resolutions as passed by the Senate, excepting Senator Turpie's amendment recognising the Cuban Republic, which they struck out altogether. Their agreement was ratified by Congress but not without a division in each case. In the Senate the numbers were 42 to 35; in the House 310 to six. There remained after this nothing to be done but for the President to sign the resolutions and formulate the ultimatum. Mr. McKinley took his time about it, and it appears that General Woodford the American Ambassador in Madrid, actually received passports before the ultimatum was handed by him to the Spanish authorities. The Americans are rather aggrieved at this; they hoped that hisgdeparture from Madrid would have taken a more dignified form but they try to console themselves by reflecting that as the ultimatum was sent in full and without being coded its contents were known to Senor Sagasta and that he has been guilty of a breach of good manners.

THE ANGLO-AMERICAN RAPPROCHEMENT.

While on the Continent the feeling of sympathy for Spain has been unmistakeable all throughout the crisis just the reverse has happened in this country. There is no doubt about the extent of the feeling of goodwill towards America that prevails in this country. The manifestations are quite remarkable when all things are considered and they are not confined to one party or class. There is no fear that the lack of self-control displayed in Congress last week by some of the Congressmen had alienated sympathy here. But if there was any lukewarmness as the result of the scenes of which we doubtless received over-coloured accounts it has all passed away, and the country unanimously hopes that in the coming struggle our kinsmen across the Atlantic may emerge victorious. In the "Times" this morning there is a significant article on the situation. I must quote the concluding paragraph:—

"Our New York Correspondent notes at once the gratification of the American people at expressions of English sympathy and the growth among them, dating from the beginning of the troubles in the Far East, of a warmer feeling towards this country than has always been displayed. It is to be hoped in the interests of both countries and of the world at large that the better understanding now being arrived at may be permanent. Americans will no doubt observe that there is little sympathy and even little toleration for them anywhere but in this country, her colonies, and her dependencies. For reasons some of which lie on the surface, the sympathies of continental Europe are entirely with Spain, even when it is fully admitted that Spanish mis-government of Cuba cannot be defended. A French contemporary, seeking some respectable explanation of the phenomenon, observes that to speak of the Latin races as having a natural solidarity is as absurd as to class Americans and English together as Anglo-Saxon. We shall not defend the word, but it may be observed that Englishmen and Americans speak the same language, while the Latin races are not intelligible to one another, and that this is a very important factor in international relations. It may, perhaps, be suspected that some of our Continental friends are more fully aware of this than they wish to appear, and that in this fact may be sought the explanation of a certain annoyance peeping out here and there at the good understanding now existing among English-speaking peoples. If the solidarity of the Latin races be imperfect, there is the more need to seek some other explanation of their unanimity, as well as of their agreement with Teutonic communities, in regretting that England has not joined them in championing what are vaguely called European interests." In Washington the changed feeling towards England is as all the correspondent agree, most remarkable. One very striking effect must be recorded. The Senate yesterday appropriated a sufficient sum to meet the claims of Great Britain on account of the Behring Sea Commission; and it was moved to take this course by none other than Senator Lodge once the better foe of England and the English. In some quarters there is a disposition to exaggerate the friendly understanding between the two countries. The London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes: "I am told in a quarter which ought to be in possession of the facts, that the United States have allowed it to be known here that if England is ever menaced by a combination of European Powers the Anglo-Saxon people across the Atlantic will take their place by her side. The significance of this fact—I believe it is a fact—will probably be understood in the European capitals." A visit now being paid to Washington by Mr. Henry White second in command at the American Embassy here is probably not devoid of a certain political significance, but I do not suppose that some enthusiasts think that he returns he will bring a treaty in his pocket. Mr. Smalley writes of Mr. White's mission—for he has mission of some kind—that he has been doing work which will bear fruit both in America and in London. A very cordial speech delivered by the Ambassador of the United States at a Mansion House banquet a few evenings ago in which he refereed to the thousand ties that unite the two peoples is another evidence of the altered state of things. The development of these new relations will be watched and properly watched with as much interest as the actual course of warlike operations shortly to be witnessed.

RECENT RAILWAY POLICY IN INDIA.

Mr. Horace Bell's lecture at the Society of Arts yesterday afternoon on the above subject attracted many distinguished men whose names are known in connection with Indian railways. Mr. J.M. Maclean, M.P., came up straight from Cardiff (where he has been giving those foolish strikers some good advice) to preside and he gave up the pleasure of listening to the Budget speech that was being made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer at exactly the same hour. There was a special appropriateness in Mr. Maclean taking the chair on the occasion, for he himself 14 years ago read at the Society of Arts a paper on State monopoly of railways in India, a paper that attracted much attention at the time and was favourably noticed next morning with a leading article in the *Times*. After remarking on the necessity of increasing our position from time to time, Mr. Bell gave a lucid historical sketch of our Indian railway system beginning with the year 1850, and then referred to the principal causes that have impeded our more rapid progress. Very briefly, he could say the unfortunate impediments of finance, the interference of the changes of front and delays due to alterations in politics and personnel in the Home and Indian Governments; to the many real and some fanciful financial troubles, and the baneful influences of war, famine, and pestilence; but imposing as these causes undoubtedly are, it is nevertheless open to us to doubt whether, by the adoption of some other policy or system, it would not have been possible to have fulfilled the evident needs of the empire more fully and more rapidly; whether in fact a policy could not have been evolved which would have been largely independent of such influences. Glancing at the position we have drifted into at present we have he explained:—

1. State lines constructed and worked by the State.
2. State lines constructed by companies and worked by the State.
3. State lines worked by companies.
4. Lines constructed with State assistance and worked by companies.
5. Lines constructed and worked by guaranteed companies.
6. Lines owned by Native States and worked by the Government.
7. Lines owned and constructed by branch companies and worked by the State.

Added to these are purely Native State railways, which do not affect the subject. This he thought a very extraordinary condition of affairs, but what it principally indicates is the large share which the State still has in the direct working and detailed administration of railways. This, Mr. Bell is now disposed to think, is the canker at the bottom of the whole policy of the Government of recent years. It has been, he fears the predisposing cause of this distorted growth, and will, if not eradicated, persist in its evil influence. What he urges is that the ground covered by the companies is now so large that the Government of India can throw off the incubus of a large railway department, and reduce it to the extent of providing only for the control and inspection of railways; that the direct action of the State in making and working railways should cease; while adhering steadily to the policy it has had from the beginning, of ensuring that all railways in India shall become public property, and that in future railways should be constructed by and leased out for working to companies. We should then have a clear readily-worked, and so to speak, autonomous system. An excellent discussion was opened by the Chairman who was followed by Mr. W. S. Seton Karr, Sir Juland Danvers, Sir Richard Strachey, Lieut.-Col. E. L. Marryat, R.E. (Managing director of the Bengal and North-Western Company), Mr. J. A. Baines, C.S.I, Mr. E. A. Gazalet, and Sir Owen Burne. Sir Andrew Clarke, Sir Alexander Wilson (Chairman of, the Barsi Railway Company) Mr. Henry Kimber, M.P., and Mr. Henry Gladstone, of Messrs. Ogilvy, Gillanders and Co., who hoped to have taken part in the discussion were at the last moment prevented from putting in an appearance. Mr. W. M. Acworth who is well known as an authority on railways sent some notes which there was not time to read but which are worthy of consideration. With reference to English extravagance in early days Mr. Acworth asks if the money lavishly spent in hasty experimenting was not well spent in view of the fact that our rapid construction of railways gave us an eight or ten years start of our rivals who by waiting to see our results may have lost more in time than they gain in economy. He points out that we are likely to want a new Gauge Commission in England, also to deal with schemes under the Light Railway's Act 1896. These do not seem to have been tried in India, Mr. Acworth observes, a system which is common on the Continent, more especially in Austro-Hungary, and apparently successful there, under which State aid is given in the form of subscription for the whole or a portion of the ordinary shares. Suppose as he puts it, one-third of the capital of a new line raised by debentures with a 3 per cent. sterling guarantee, the Government liability on this would be in practice almost nominal. The remainder would be issued as rupee stock half 5 per cent preferred which might be taken up in India, half ordinary taken by Government. The 5 per cent. preferences would be entitled to share in surplus profits after ordinary shares had received, say, 4 per cent. So in this way the Government liability would be gradually and automatically lightened as the line developed. Further, the fact that the profit on the new line accrued so largely to the State might tend to lessen the national hesitation of State officials to permit possible diversion of traffic from existing State-owned or State-aided lines.

ROBERT BUCHANAN AGAIN!

It is understood that some of the contributors to the new journal, the "Sunday Special" bear names, that are not English, Irish, Scotch, or Welsh. One is inclined after reading Mr. Robert Buchanan's open letter to Mr. Rudyard Kipling, which appeared in last Sunday's issue, to wonder whether the editor's patronymic is also an alien one. Anything that Mr. Robert Buchanan does will not surprise those acquainted with that illustrious, high-minded, and suave controversialist; it is scarcely possible that any Englishman or Britain would have published the effusion I refer to, "The Poet of the Banjo." as Mr. Buchanan describes the author of "Recessional," is well able to defend himself, and if he cares to take any notice of the attack upon him will give his assailant quite as good as he sent; but when Mr. Buchanan from his lofty pedestal passes judgment on the morals of his countrymen and country-women in India a protest becomes necessary. Mr. Buchanan found Mr. Kipling's descriptions of Anglo-Indian life amusing, but saddening, as he had fancied that our civilisation out yonder might mean more than the cackle of the mess table, the brag and brutality of the camp, the intrigues of officers' ladies, and the prostitution of conquered race to the appetites of selfish military men and still more selfish civilians. Still though saddened, he at first regarded those pictures as a hideous and absurd libel. He was not until he was assured on "every hand" (!) that Mr. Kipling was right and no authoritative individual stept forward in defence of our civilisation, that he bowed his head to superior knowledge, yet "not altogether reluctantly" as one can very well understand. He has a theory that a "conquering

he amount owing within quiet manageable limits or example, there are 14 crores of currency notes in circulation including the amounts held at our sub-treasuries. If we could imagine that the amount circulating at present existing in the form of currency notes could be converted into £16,000,000 in gold, it seems impossible that Indian trade should be able to get on without having a part at least of that amount held in actual circulation. In other words, it would not be possible for that amount of gold coin to be remitted out of the country without the value of rupee notes forced into circulation which would arrest the stream of export. If this is the case, 24 crores is certainly the limit of the amount which it might be necessary to convert into gold coin in order to introduce a stable exchange of 1d. accompanied by actual (active or inactive) circulation of gold at that comparative value, and it is more than probable that the amount required may really fall far short of this.

The mere reduction of circulation might be carried out in the same way in which it was effected in 1893, namely, by abstaining from the drawing of Council Bills until we have an accumulation of say twenty crores in excess of the ordinary balances; but the process would be wasteful and costly and ineffective. In the first place, the permanent locking up of twenty crores would cost us interest on that amount or on the amount of gold borrowed in England during the suspension of drawings, and in the second place the existence of this accumulation of silver coin would by a perpetual menace to the exchange market, and would entirely prevent any confidence in the future of the rupee. We must not only withdraw the amount from circulation, but must show by the method we adopt that the intention is that it should cease to exist in the form of coin and that its place so coin is to be taken by gold. Our proposal is, therefore, to melt down the existing rupees, after having first provided a reserve of gold both for the practical purpose of taking the place of silver, and in order to establish confidence in the issue of our measures.

MELTING DOWN RUPEES.

With reference to the proposal to melt down rupees, we desire to invite your Lordship's attention to the fact that as we have mentioned above this was an integral part of the proposal made by the Government of India in their despatch No. 160, dated June 21st, 1892, as will be seen by reference to paragraphs 13 and 14 of the minutes of the same date which sanctioned the method of Government proposed to adopt for the introduction of a gold standard in India. These proposals were ultimately adopted, and the first attempt to give effect to them was the passing of Act VI. of 1898 for closing the mints, just before he quitted office as Financial Member of Council, Sir D. Barbour very strongly urged the adoption of this measure in paragraphs 13 and 14 of his minute, dated October 10th, 1893, which formed an enclosure to despatch No. 357, dated November 1st, 1893. The Government of India again urged the same measures in their telegram of December 30th, 1893. It will thus be seen that this proposal is no new thing, but was the first was advocated by the Government of India.

The annual consumption of silver in India may be put down at about Rs. 60,00,000 worth. The actual figures in recent years were as follows:—1894-95, Rs. 43,89,200; 1895-96, Rs. 82,20,000; 1896-97, Rs. 45,88,000; 1897-98 (nine months only) Rs. 54,72 300. We ought to be able to supply nearly the whole of this market, our rupee standard (916) being good enough for those who like the purchase of the imported into India, and thus in a single year we might calculate upon dispesing in this way of ten crores of rupees of coined silver, being equivalent to the above value and reducing by this amount the actual rupees in circulation. As before stated, we take the question of our finding a market for bullion obtained by melting rupees, we may mention that nearly the whole of the silver consumption in India before 1893 was supplied by melting down of rupees, the supply of silver bullion direct into consumption being comparatively small.

GOVERNMENT SALES OF SILVER.

We do not regard this measure as having an important and permanent effect on the silver market, even if we were under any obligation to give weight to such considerations. The annual production of silver is valued at £18,000,000, while our sales would be limited to six crores worth, or say £4,000,000 a year, as would not of course be continuous.

We may observe our proposed selling of silver in addition to the direct effect on the rate of exchange would also have not an unimportant indirect effect inasmuch as the operation would meet the demand for silver for export, and would for a time the balance of trade that has to be discharged by Council Bill remittances.

Our first step, however, is, as already indicated, to obtain a reserve of actual gold coin, and this we can only do by borrowing in England. Our proposal is that her Majesty's Government should move Parliament to pass an Act giving the Secretary of State power to borrow up to a maximum of £20,000,000 for the purpose of establishing a gold standard in India. It is possible that the whole of this amount may not be required, but we believe that the possession of power to push our efforts in the direction we indicate until our object is attained will greatly enhance the effect of our first more limited operations The amount which may actually be borrowed in order to establish exchange steadily at the level of 1s. 4d. the rupee can, as we have already said, only determined by experience, and we have named as the maximum to which borrowing powers should be taken an amount which we may take it is certainly sufficient, and the interest on which the revenues of India can afford to pay. We think it most desirable that the maximum should be so fixed as to avoid any risk of having to move Parliament a second time for further borrowing powers and the Act should provide that borrowing shall be in such instalments as may be deemed desirable by the Secretary of State, and should require the Secretary of State to indicate to India immediately in sovereigns the amounts borrowed under the powers. It will be desirable to keep the powers under the proposed Act distinct from the Secretary of State's general borrowing powers, and the operations under them should be kept distinct from those under the ordinary borrowing powers, and during the continuance of the transactions held in a separate account. We recommend that as soon as the statute be passed you borrow and remit to India by first steamship to India £5,000,000 in gold. The sovereigns would be placed by us in our Reserve Teasuries, and be held ready for such use as events may show to be expedient.

THE GOVERNMENT SCHEME.

It is proposed that Parliament should empower the Secretary to borrow up to twenty millions sterlingg and this is to be kept distinct from the Secretary of State's general borrowing power. As soon as the Secretary of State has borrowed five millions the amount should be at once shipped to India, and placed in treasury.

The first use to which this gold would be put would be to supply the deficiency in balances caused by the sale of silver. We may reckon that our sale of ten crores of coined rupees would return to our treasuries only Rx. 6,00,00,000 in the place of Rx. 4,000,000 would have to be made up out of the gold we have in hand, and would absorb about £2,700,000 of it. The result of the first year's operations would, therefore, be omitting altogether any effect from diverting gold towards India in the ordinary courses of commerce (that is under conditions the same as those now existing) that Rx. 6,00,000 of the existing rupee currency would be taken out of public use, and paid over into the treasuries instead of being returned into circulation in payment to importers of silver, and that is further sum of Rx. 4,000,000 would cease to exist, as the coin forming a portion of our balances would be replaced therein by £2,700,000 held in gold. Suppose the operation be repeated a second year the amount of current circulation available for trade purposes would be reduced by Rx. 12,00,00,000, and the amount of coined rupees in our possession by Rx. 8,00,00,000, and the gold would be £5,300,000, giving a total reduction of silver rupee currency of twenty crores, but the considerations we have above stated indicate that before this point is reached the exchange rate would have attained a level of sixteen pence or even higher and sovereigns would have flowed into the country so fill up the diificiency in the current circulation outside of our own balances caused by the withdrawal of silver coin. It is not our intention to part with any gold in our possession until this condition of things is reached, and as we can under the law always pass it into the currency reserve we shall find no difficulty in retaining it.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE SOVEREIGN.

When we have reached the stage in question the sovereign will be recognised coin of the Empire in use in its chief cities at least, and as long as this condition can be maintained exchange will be stable at about 16d. We always have it in our power to carry the operation even farther by withdrawing a still larger quantity of silver and replacing it by gold coin, and we recognize that circumstances may arise in which such a measure may be forced upon us, but our present intention is rather to trust to the automatic operations of trade. The amount of coin required for the needs of commerce increases every year, and as we permit no increase in the amount of silver coin we may reasonably expect that the effect of increasing the demand for coin will be to raise exchange to a point at which gold will flow into the country and remain in circulation in it. The position will thus become stronger and stronger as time goes on but at the beginning at least gold will not be in circulation in the country to more than the extent necessary to secure the stability of exchange. The mass of circulation will be silver circulation maintained at an appreciated value just as at present) and we can be content by see gold coin remain little more than the margin. We must not only withdraw the amount from circulation, but must show by the method we adopt that the intention is that it should cease to exist in the form of coin and that its place so coin is to be taken by gold. Our proposal is, therefore, to melt down the existing rupees, after having first provided a reserve of gold both for the practicall purpose of taking the place of silver, and in order to establish confidence in the issue of our measures.

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